Watchman

Bellefonte Republican

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {25 Cts for the Campaign

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

CLEVELAND is thankful that he got off with ten thousand dollars.

SULLIVAN County had the largest increase of Republican votes.

THERE has been, will be and should be no politics in the G. A. R.

DON'T get frightened. It is not likely that the Democratic G. A. R. will be organized.

A BIG gas well has been tapped at Tuscola, Illinois, and there is great rejoicing in that section over the discovery.

THE Labor party of Centre all voted for Mr. Allison. We think they will find him a faithful representative of their interests.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARRISON is a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics and arrangements are being made to have the order attend the inauguration on the 4th of March next.

ONE hundred thousand dollars to be expended in the extension of a tin plate mill, at Pittsburg, is one of the fruits of the election of Harrison and Morton. And this is only the beginning.

ARRANGEMENTS for locating Uniontown's second glass factory have been completed, and work will begin at once on the new buildings. The corporation will be known as the Thompson Glass Company, capital stock $50,000.

THE Adjutant General has made out warrants for the payment of the amount of the allowance to the 135 organizations of the National Guard. The allowance to cavalry companies and batteries is $1,000 each, and to infantry companies $500 each.

YOUNG Emperor William is reported to be suffering so much from an affection of the head—a swelling in his ear—that he has to be actively engaged all the time to forget the pain. The day may not be far distant when Germany will have another Emperor.

FOR the education of colored people there is now in the Georgia treasury $16,000, appropriated by the Legislature of that State, which will be used to equip either a colored normal school, start a new college, or be distributed among the colored institutions now in operation.

A CIRCUMSTANCE not generally known is that all mail matter addressed to Sarah Polk, Lucretia R. Garfield and Julia D. Grant may be sent free of charge. No signature or mark is necessary to the free carriage of mail matter to either of the above named persons.—*Boston Traveler.*

MANY Republicans will endorse the sentiments of Governor Beaver who says of the repeal of internal revenue taxation that if he "were a Congressman he would vote and work for wiping out the entire system." The Protectionists of the country have a direct interest in such repeal because it would be a guarantee of the stability of the present Tariff.

"THE Democratic party dies hard in in West Virginia but it surely dies," says the Chairman of the Republican Committee of that State, alluding to the attempt to steal it through a false count. This action of their opponents, whether it shall be defeated or not, will be worth thousands of votes to the Republican ticket at the next election. Fraud is an admission of defeat.

THE efforts to steal the Second North Carolina Congressional seat for the Democratic candidate have failed. The schemers cut down the Republican candidate's majority from 14,000 to less than 1,000 but did not succeed in throwing out enough ballots to beat him. They, do that thing better in West Virginia where they hold districts back until it is known how many votes are needed to elect the Democrat.

SOUTH CAROLINAS hows a record of only seventy-nine thousand votes for its nine votes in the Electoral College. There are less than nine thousand votes to the credit of the State for each Elector, while Pennsylvania gives thirty three thousand votes for each elector. An appointment made with the votes of States as a basis for representation, would make a great difference in the size of Harrison's majority of the electoral votes.—*Phil'a North American*

HEALTH IN COLD WEATHER.

These rules given in a health journal are certainly seasonable:

Never lean with your back against anything that is cold.

Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder-blades, well covered: also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish a habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion and other diseases.

After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health or even life.

When hoarse speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the back by the fire and never continue keeping the back exposed to the heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a colder one keep the mouth closed, so that the air may be warmed in its passage through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, and always avoid standing on ice or snow or where the person is exposed to cold wind.

THE London *Daily Telegraph*, a journal of enormous circulation and some standing as an organ of common sense among the English, publishes a despatch from its St. Petersburg, correspondent, saying that "The Minister of Finance hopes to induce America to invest her surplus revenue in Russian loans. Hence the ukase referring to the new loan expressly fixed the rate of exchange at which interest on the present loan will be paid in American dollars." Is this meant for a joke? Or does any one in London or St. Petersburg suppose that the United States Government could if it would, or would if it could, take money out of its surplus fund to lend it to Russia? Has Secretary Bayard intimated, in his fine diplomatic way, that the Government is so anxious to reduce its surplus that it would step in among the competitors for a Russian loan and bid higher than any others? That it would be an effectual and complete annihilation of the surplus is very probable, but our government cannot dispose of its funds to help foreign governments, and if it could, Russia, whose credit is low in Europe, would be among the last it would assist. Probably the ignorance of the London journalist has made him commit the blunder of his despatch. He may have meant only that Russia hoped for subscriptions from American individuals who are oppressed with a surplus of their private funds. But we doubt if there is one living American who would invest in Russian government securities, when there are so many safer opportunities nearer home. Whatever may have been the idea of the St. Petersburg correspondent, it is ridiculous, and it is amusing that a London leading journal should have given currency to the report.

IT is announced a corporation has been formed in the interest of the Pennsylvania railroad for the establishment of a steamship line between Erie and Duluth. The Pennsylvania now controls the Anchor Line but the traffic of the Philadelphia and Erie has increased to such an extent that they have concluded to form a new company with a capital of $6.000,000 and the finest line of steamships on the Lake. The importance of Duluth is rapidly growing and the delivery of anthracite coal at that point has rapidly increased of late years, while the traffic in iron ore will undoubtedly be larger next year than ever. The Duluth and Iron Range alone expects to deliver 800,000 tons.

JAMES G. BLAINE, SR., has cut out an immense amount of literary work to be done at the request of a publishing house in New York, which will keep him busily employed for the next three months with the aid of a score of amanuenses and type writers. It is probable he will not go into President Harrison's cabinet.

WHAT DEACON SHEPHARD THINKS OF IT.

The *Mail* and *Express*, of New York City, Colonel Elliot F. Shepard's paper, in a leading editorial under the caption "Do You Want War?" accuses the Democrats of trying to steal the House; of having robbed a duly elected Republican Congressman in West Virginia; of trying to rob Louisiana, and of having cheated a North Carolina Republican out of his seat. The article continues:

"The Democrats shall not be permitted to steal the Government any more than they were permitted to break it down by force of arms. Crimes against the ballot box will be put down by the same military power that crushed the life out of the rebellion. The next war will not be begun by the South. It will come from the North. The clash of resounding arms that will be next heard will come from the weapons of hundreds of thousands of loyal Northern men, who will not permit the stealing of their birthright

"Let the country look to it that they save the country from a war that will surely follow the theft of the House of Representatives. The South had best take warning. Its outrages upon the negro voter have been tolerated too long, but they will not be permitted to change the political complexion of the popular branch of Congress. Let the Democrats keep their foul hands off the sacred institutions of the Nation. If they go on in their thievish efforts they will soon hear the approaching march of the Northern army that will make war upon the men who undertake to set aside the people's verdict by crime.

"Does the South want any more lead and steel? Has it not had enough of of armies trampling its crops into the dust and suspending its industries with fearful effects; If it does not want war, with all its attending horrors, let it cease its efforts to steal the House of Representatives, for if the Democrats do not cease now, at once, in their criminal conspiracy, there will be a war, and a war begun and carried on with all the ardor and energy of the North."

THE SECRET HONEYMOON.

The newest thing in wedding tours, a society magazine tells, is sensationally called the "Secret Honeymoon." Neither bride nor groom have any idea where they are going. The best man arranges all, prepares the scheme of travel and the plan of campaign and gives the bridegroom a paper with the whole thing drawn up and a schedule of arrangements made, as he steps into the carriage, when the happy pair have the whole new fruitful subject to discuss as the opening conversation of their married life, instead of having worn it threadbare during the preliminary engaged period. So long as best men exercise their functions in this respect with discretion, and don't send happy couples up in balloons or down coal mines the plan ought to work well. Another great advantage would be the possibilities of laying the blame of bad weather and other inconveniences on the best man, while all the pleasures of the trip would, of course, be due to the perfect happiness of being together. On the whole, the inventor of the secret honeymoon is to be congratulated.

SOME of the city papers tell us that the sewing women of the cities eke out a miserable existence because of the miserably small wages they receive for the work on which they are employed. If this is true we wonder why they do not come to the country, where sewing women are well paid, or where, better still, if they are able to do housework, they can obtain excellent situations, as really competent and excellent domestic help is worth its weight in gold.

THERE is great rejoicing throughout Dakota by both Democrats and Republicans over the election of Harrison, and nearly every town and village is observing the event in public demonstration. The Republican party is pledged to the division and admission of Dakota and to the people of that Territory that is of more importance than any party consideration.

THE Philadelphia *Times* declares that "it is no longer a matter of doubt that the Republicans have a majority of the next popular branch of Congress and fairly elected. There are quibbles over several districts, but it is clear that the Republicans have elected a clear majority of not less than 3 and probably 7, and there is no longor any doubt that they will organize the body."

KANSAS is a State in which Republicanism is well founded. It contains 101 counties, and of these 100 gave a majority for Harrison and one went for Cleveland. Kansas knows whereof she is Republican. Her early struggles for freedom are not forgotten.

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Dec', 3rd. 1888.

Senator Ingalls and Speaker Carlisle rapped their respective Houses to order at noon to-day, and the closing session of the Fiftieth Congress was formally declared open for business. Neither House was by any means full, but the number present was much larger than was expected or thought possible forty-eight hours ago. Every train brings additional members, and it is probable that nearly all of them will be be here by the middle of the week. According to the action of the Democratic caucus in agreeing to break the long dead-lock in the House at the last session of Congress one of the first measures to come up in the House will be the direct-tax bill. This is the bill that the southern members fillibustered against because under it their States will receive no money. Its early passage by the House is confidently expected, and it has been intimated in some quarters that Mr. Cleveland would veto it.

Representative Samuel J. Randall came to Washington on Saturday. He has almost entirely recovered his health, but owing to the orders of his physician he will not attempt for some time to regularly occupy his seat in the House The defeat of the free traders has put Mr. Randall back in his old place as the leader of the Democrats in the House.

The stranger as he sits in the gallery of the House of Representatives has no difficulty in naming the politics of each member as he enters the Hall. The Republicans still wear the smiles they put on the day after the election, and the Democrats all look something like professional pall bearers at a funeral.

Some men will have notoriety, even if it is necessary to make asses of themselves in order to obtain it. One would think that Representative Oates, of Alabama, who led the fillibusterers in their attack on the Direct tax-bill last Spring, had gained enough notoriety at that time to last him at least one year, but it seems not.

He has announced himself as a special champion of a movement to disfranchise the negro. This man talks about legally depriving the negroes of their votes as if it were the simplest thing in the world to do—almost as easy as they now illegally do it in his own and other Southern States. The idea is almost too absurd to be even seriously considered by anybody. Aside from any question of right and wrong that may be involved, the Southern politicians would resist the proposition from motives of policy. If adopted it would deprive the South of about one third of its present representation in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral College. The reason given for this most remakable and extraordinary proposition is, that the negro, as a class is ignorant. That assertion is, unfortunately for the poor negro, a true one, but if the negro is to be deprived of his citizenship on account of his ignorance, why not carry the idea to its logical conclusion and deprive the hoodlums of New York and other large cities of their right to vote? The negro is ignorant because he has had no opportunity to be otherwise. The Democratic hoodlums of New York are both ignorant and vicious from choice. No sane man will assert that the average negro of Alabama is more ignorant or less capable of intelligently casting his ballot than the average hoodlum of New York or any other large city, and yet there is not a Democrat in the country who would dare to make a proposition to adopt a Constitutional amendment depriving the hoodlums of his vote. Why? Simply because the hoodlum always votes the Democratic ticket. As long as the South persists in sending such men as Mr. Oates to Congress the color line will exist in Southern politics. Mr. Oates and men of his calibre may as well make up their minds that as long as this Republic exists the negro will be a citizen thereof in every sense of the word. This is an age of progress, not retrogression.

It is generally understood here that if Representative McKinley is a candidate for the Speakership of the next House Representative Butterworth will not be. As the question now stands it is the East against the West, the Eastern members mostly favoring Mr. Reed, of Maine, and Western members dividing their support among Messrs. Cannon, of Illinois, Burrows, of Michigan, and McKinley and Butterworth of Ohio. It is altogether a friendly rivalry, and any one of the gentlemen named will make an excellent Speaker, and one that will give satisfaction to Republicans of every section. The Democrats, or rather a large number of them will endeavor to give the complimentary nomination for Speaker to Mr. Randall, as a slight compensation for the treatment he has received at the hands of Mr. Cleveland, Carlisle, Mills, and other free traders, during the present administration.

DO NOT DELAY.

We want the future years of this country to be full of prosperity to the workingman. The past has been wonderful prosperous, but nevertheless there have been very great abuses. One of these is becoming worse because the law-makers have not made the proper laws on the subject, or because the laws have not been enforced.

It will be easy to guess that we refer to the importation of foreign contract labor. Much of the reduction of wages which has occurred is due to the fact that so many half civilized people have come to this country who are willing to live in a semi-civilized way and work for almost nothing. They refuse to become citizens and their only object is to make a sum of money to take back with them to their own land.

We have no objection to the arrival of immigrants who come in the same spirit which characterized the early settler, who came here to find a pleasant home. But we most decidedly object to the men who come to displace other men, their only plea being that their manner of life fits them to work for small wages.

They are not men of good or safe characters. They bring with them not only the idea of small wages, but also indifferent ideas of religion. They rebel against the Sabbath and other salutary laws we have here and do us great harm while they do no good. There is nothing but evil results from their coming, and the sooner stringent laws in regard to them are made and enforced the better it will be for all concerned.

A PROMINENT anthracite coal operator says that the Huns and Poles are rapidly taking the place of English-speaking miners in the eastern part of the State and will soon supercede those of the western part, as they are good workmen and labor for very little. The last is undoubtedly the true reason. The Pennsylvania laborer gets some advantage from the protection policy, but not his share, as he is called upon to compete with a new batch of cheap labor from foreign countries almost every day. He will never be fully protected until immigration is restricted.

DON M. DICKINSON, Cleveland's Postmaster General, is said to be superstitious on the subject of white horses. This may be due to the fact that his whiskers have a reddish tinge. At all events, he holds the belief that the sight of a white horse always brings him bad luck. He says he never saw so many in his life as on election day, and by night he felt convinced that his party had been beaten, though he had heard no returns.

THE last heard of that innocent Democrat, Chairman Kisner, he had escaped from Hazleton, and was hobnobbing with a lot of Democratic politicians at the Girard House, Philadelphia. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says it violates no confidence in saying that Mr. Kisner was trying to explain why he failed to "make Pennsylvania Democratic." His explanation, while not entirely satisfactory, was accepted in lieu of a better one.

THE records show that the number of desertions each year from the military forces of the United States averages more than one man out of every ten men on the rolls, and this in time of peace, too, with no prospect of war. Evidently the life of the United States soldier is too peaceful for the ordinary citizen who enlists to endure.

CHICAGO will have to hustle for sure now it wants to keep ahead of St. Louis. At the recent election St. Louis not only voted for Harrison with a big majority, but selected three Republican Congressmen to supercede the three members of opposite political faith. St. Louis and West Virginia are entering upon a very prosperous era.

HENRY W. GRADY, of Augusta, who was supposed to be one of the most liberal minded men in the South, says the white race there must stand together in opposition to the blacks. How's that for the representative southern spirit of oppression?

GENERAL NOTES.

There are 5,063 Indians in the state of New York.

A Xenia (Ohio) man stole crape from the door of a dead friend.

There are six Protestant churches in Hingham, Mass., which are without a pastor.

A man near Smithtown, N. Y., has courted a girl over 30 years, and nothing definite yet.

Cornell has 1,174 students, 132 of whom are ladies. The attendance is the largest in the history of the institution.

Morning first begins, terrestrial chronology reckon, 230 miles west of the coast of Chili, at Easter Island.

A farmer in Monterey county, is preparing to sow 16,000 acres with grain this winter. He is to use 68 horse-plows, it is said.

Among the students at Princeton College is one 72 years old. He is studying for the ministry, and expects to graduate this term.

In one flat in St. Louis there are families representing nine nationalities, and all cook onions for dinner after their national custom.

An 18-year-old negro boy of Mariana, Ark., shot his mother because she was baking a sweet potato for his brother instead of for him.

Up to date the expense of building the Eiffel tower has been 3,500,000 francs and more than 11,000,000 pounds of iron have been used.

Sir Donald Smith of Montreal, is the owner of the costliest piano ever made in this country. When landed in Montreal it cost him $27,000.

In a recent elopement at Whigham, Ga., both parties were married and have grandchildren. They were respectable people, in good circumstances.

A North Carolina Justice of the Peace fined a citizen $5 for contempt of court in not bringing out a pail of water for the justice's horses while he was traveling.

A London author has written 30 novels in three years. This beats the record of any living man, but the writers enormous labor has brought him only $1,000.

Minnesota saw mills are preparing to shut down after one of the most prosperous seasons in their history. The 'cut' at Minneapolis is estimated at 334,000,000 feet.

One of Sag Harbor's old citizens has quit the use of tobacco. He says he has smoked 75,000 cigars during the past two years, and did not begin until he was 24 years old.

The roof seats of coaches on Fifth avenue, New York, are supplied with rugs to wrap about the knees of passengers who care to brave the cold for the sake of the view.

It is estimated that from five to six million pounds of turkey and a million quarts of cranberries are necessary to enable the city of New York to enjoy its Thanksgiving feast.

Mary O'Brien, an old New York woman, feeling that death is drawing nigh, has purchased her burial lot, coffin and shroud, and now camly awaits "the grim messenger's" approach.

A trading establishment in the Congo recently sent an order to England for a consignment of rum. And very appropiately it was added in a postscript: "send more hand-cuffs."

A piano mannfacturer in New York, named Anton Dali fell through the elevator shaft of his establishment from the fifth to the first floor. Incredible as it may seem, he was not injured.

The Rev. Dr. Reasoner, of Corvallis county, Oregon, is the oldest Presbyterian clergyman on the Pacific coast. Though 90 years of age, he is able to take an active part in the duties of his pastorate.

A man in New Brunswick has displayed a strange taste about dying. He dug is grave, lowered his coffin, got in and took a dose of poison, and then pulled the string to a landslide, which descended upon him.

An inebriated fellow was drowned in a street gutter at Stockton, Cal. He fell to the sidewalk, and then rolled off into the gutter, which contained about four inches of water. He was found a few minutes later, but life was extinct.

CHASE is the very appropriate name of the missing President of the Nebraska bank, who left the concern completely stripped of available cash, though his friends assert that he took no money with him. In the present condition of the express business it was possible for him to send the cash in advance.

IT is significant of the increase of business in this State, to learn from Mr. Swank's "Mineral Resources of the United States," that the use of natural gas as a fuel has not reduced the proportion of bituminous coal consumed in Pennsylvania, but the use of coal has increased.

FROM Toronto the word comes that Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, has snubbed Mrs. Lily Langtry by declining to meet her, which proves that the wives of Lords are not to be put in the same disreputable class with the lords themselves.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Communication to the Fiftieth Congress.

THE QUESTION OF TARIFF.

Mr. Cleveland Again Urges That Revenue Reduction Is Necessary.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

The Banding of Capital Against Labor Condemned.

LEGISLATION HAS BEEN IMPEDED

The Congressional Machine Blocked by Minor Matters.

He Touches Briefly on the Recent Fisheries Negotiations, and Says the Behring Sea Controversy Demands Immediate Attention—The Sackville Episode and Our Diplomatic Relations With Other Nations—Our Naturalization Laws, He Says, Are Too Lax—The Reports of the Heads of the Several Departments Reviewed, and the Year's Work Commended—The Indian Question and Other Matters.

To the Congress of the United States:

As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed.

Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity.

When the experiment of our government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limitations they fix, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self government.

The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions, should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The government itself is under bond to the American people, that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their government.

The citizen of our republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people, who, side by side, in friendly competition, wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them.

A SOMBER SHADING.

A century has passed. Our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufactories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings.

We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny develops a somber shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth.

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government, and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor.

As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters.

Bull congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed.

HE CHARGES UNJUST TAXATION.

Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens, to the necessities of its economical administration, the government persists in exacting, from the substance of the people, millions which unapplied and useless lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business.

Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority.

The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the benefit of a favored few, the government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people.

This is not equality before the law.

The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles, in those for whose benefit it is permitted, all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained.

The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one iota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people.

The grievances of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase; and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the government to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for the things they need, that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation.

WORKINGMEN DEMAND RELIEF.

Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes, will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families.

When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered.

Communism is a hateful thing, and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule.

He mocks the people who proposes that the government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition.

A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice and equality our government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property, of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few, of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people, which recognize the value of every American interest, are the surest guaranty of our national progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world with a resulting restoration of American commerce.

NECESSITY FOR REVENUE REDUCTION.

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded. But the means by which this end shall be accomplished and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens, present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus, or as furnishing pretext for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing evils and injustice should be honestly recognized, boldly met, and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw material and permits no injury to the interests of American labor.

The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause.

It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard, when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff laws, are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people, that the general government is the fountain of individual and private aid; that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communities, and that from the fullness of its treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that, as against the government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealing should be waived.

These ideas have been unhappily much encouraged by legislative acquiescence. Relief from contracts made with the government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support claims against the government by proof, is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the government and the poverty of the claimant; gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid; and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon representations scarcely claimed to be related to public needs and necessities.

LEGISLATION IMPEDED.

The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance, but involving no special, private or partisan interest, should arrest attention and lead to reformation.

A few of the numerous illustrations of this condition may be stated.

The crowded condition of the calendar of the supreme court, and the delay to suitors and denial of justice resulting therefrom, has been strongly urged upon the attention of the congress, with a plan for the relief of the situation approved by those well able to judge of its merits. While this subject remains without effective consideration many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the convenience of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building.

Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public lands so that their spoliation and diversion to other uses than as homes for honest settlers might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of the congress, many claims to the public lands and applications for their donation, in favor of state and individuals, have been allowed.

A plan in aid of Indian management, recommended by those well informed, as containing valuable features in furtherance of the solution of the Indian problem, has thus far failed of legislative sanction, while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad corporations, permitting them to pass through Indian reservations, have greatly multiplied.

The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts, and a postoffice building in the national capital, are not disputed. But these needs yet remain unanswered, while scores of public buildings have been erected where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent.

A revision of our pension laws could easily be made, which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect, hundreds of private pension laws are annually passed which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization.

Appropriation bills for the support of the government are defaced by items and provisions to meet private ends, and it is freely asserted by responsible and experienced parties that a bill appropriating money for public internal improvement would fail to meet with favor, unless it contained items more for local and private advantage than for public benefit.

These statements can be much emphasized by an ascertainment of the proportion of federal legislation, which either bears upon its face its private character or which, upon examination, develops such a motive power.

UNSELFISH LEGISLATORS NEEDED.

And yet the people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country; and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth and our success in accomplishing the work God has given the American people to do require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion, above all other things, to the public good.

This devotion will lead us to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of Federal power, and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of Federal legislation into the domain of state and local jurisdiction, upon the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partitions between proper subjects of Federal and local care and regulation, is of such importance under the constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground. We have undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of a free government, with the constitution as our guide. Let us follow the way it points out. It will not mislead us. And surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligation to support and preserve the constitution can find justification or solace for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disobeyed in search of a better way to reach the public welfare than the constitution offers.

What has been said is deemed not inappropriate at a time when, from a century's height, we view the way already trod by the American people, and attempt to discover their future path.

The seventh president of the United States—the soldier and statesman, and at all times the firm and brave friend of the people—in vindication of his course as the protector of popular rights and the champion of true American citizenship, declared:

"The ambition which leads me on is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to restore to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge; to heal the wounds of the constitution and to preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection, but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfelt save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our people requires—such an one only under which our states may remain, for ages to come, united, prosperous and free."

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

In pursuance of a constitutional provision requiring the president, from time to time, to give to the congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity and at peace with all the nations.

Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and reciprocal extradition of criminals.

Those international questions which still await settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotiation, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment.

The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen, under treaty and international comity, in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland, I regret to say are not yet satisfactorily adjusted.

These matters were fully treated in my message to the senate of Feb. 20, 1888, together with which a convention, concluded under my authority with her majesty's government on the 15th of February last, for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding was submitted by me for the approval of the senate.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

This treaty having been rejected by the senate, I transmitted a message to the congress on the 23d of August last, reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain recommendations for legislation concerning the important questions involved.

Afterwards, on the 12th of September, in response to a resolution of the senate, I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the government of Canada affecting the commercial relations between the dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America.

These communications have all been published, and therefore opened to the knowledge of both houses of congress, although two were addressed to the senate alone.

Comment upon or repetition of their contents would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since occurred which should be added to the facts therein stated. Therefore, I merely repeat, as applicable to the present time, the statement which will be found in my message to the senate of Sept. 12, last, "that since March 3, 1887, no case has been reported to the department of state wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities, in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States consul general at Halifax."

Having essayed, in the discharge of my duty, to procure by negotiations the settlement of a long standing cause of dispute, and to remove a constant menace to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to be of opinion that the treaty of February last, which failed to receive the approval of the senate, did supply "a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it related," and having subsequently and unavailingly recommended other legislation to congress which I hoped would suffice to meet the exigency created by the rejection of the treaty, I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of the congress to the condition of this important question, as it now stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am deeply solicitous.

THE SACKVILLE INCIDENT.

Near the close of the month of October last, occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the government of Great Britain.

The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the presidential election then near at hand, and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugnment of the executive and senate of the United States, in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two governments.

The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the government to which the envoy was accredited.

Having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity, by affording full opportunity for her majesty's government to act in relief of the situation, I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person, whose continuance in such function would destroy that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two governments, and was consistent with the welfare and self respect of the government of the United States.

The usual interchange of communications has since continued through her majesty's legation in this city.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

My endeavors to establish by international co-operation measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring sea have not been relaxed, and I have hopes of being enabled shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional projet with the maritime powers for the approval of the senate.

The coastal boundary between our Alaskan possessions and British Columbia, I regret to say, has not received the attention demanded by its importance, and which on several occasions heretofore I have had the honor to recommend to the congress.

The admitted impracticability, if not impossibility, of making an accurate and precise survey and demarkation of the boundary line, as it is recited in the treaty with Russia under which Alaska was ceded to the United States, renders it absolutely requisite, for the prevention of international jurisdictional complications, that adequate appropriation for a reconnoisance and survey to obtain proper knowledge of the locality and the geographical features of the boundary should be authorized by congress with as little delay as possible.

Knowledge to be only thus obtained is an essential prerequisite for negotiation for ascertaining a common boundary, or as preliminary to any other mode of settlement.

It is much to be desired that some agreement should be reached with her majesty's government by which the damages to life and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels.

The act of June 19, 1878, which offers to Canadian vessels free access to our inland waters in aid of wrecked or disabled vessels, has not yet become effective through concurrent action by Canada.

The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent, from claim of military service in the event of their returning to or visiting France, has called forth correspondence which was laid before you at the last session.

In the absence of conventional agreement as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this government sees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained not only with regard to France, but as to all countries with which the United States have not concluded special treaties.

GERMANY'S BEREAVEMENTS.

Twice within the last year has the imperial household of Germany been visited by death; and I have hastened to express the sorrow of this people, and their appreciation of the lofty character of the late aged Emperor William, and their sympathy with the heroism under suffering of his son the late Emperor Frederick.

I renew my recommendation of two years ago for the passage of a bill for the refunding to certain German steamship lines of the interest upon tonnage dues illegally exacted.

On the 12th of April last I laid before the house of representatives full information respecting our interests in Samoa; and in the subsequent correspondence on the same subject, which will be laid before you in due course, the history of events in those island will be found.

In a message accompanying my approval, on the 1st day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, I laid before congress full information and all correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China, concluded at this capital on the 12th of March, 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the senate with certain amendments, was rejected by the Chinese government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as compensation to Chinese subjects who had suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such appropriations having been duly made, the fund awaits reception by the Chinese government.

It is sincerely hoped that by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both governments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed.

On the 9th of August, 1887, notification was given by the Japanese minister at this capital of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers, owing to the objection of his government to the provision in the draft jurisdictional convention which required the submission of the criminal code of the empire to the powers in advance of its becoming operative. This notification was, however, accompanied with an assurance of Japan's intention to continue the work of revision.

Notwithstanding this temporary interruption of negotiations, it is hoped that improvements may soon be secured in the jurisdictional system as respects foreigners in Japan, and relief afforded to that country from the present undue and oppressive foreign control in matters of commerce.

I earnestly recommend that relief be provided for the injuries accidentally caused to Japanese subjects in the Island Ikasima by the target practice of one of our vessels.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH OTHER POWERS.

A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received, and the formal intercourse between the two countries contemplated by the treaty of 1882 is now established.

Legislative provision is hereby recommended to organize and equip consular courts in Corea.

Persia has established diplomatic representation at this capital, and has evinced very great interest in the enterprise and achievements of our citizens. I am, therefore, hopeful that beneficial commercial relations between the two countries may be brought about.

I announce with sincere regret that Hayti has again become the theatre of insurrection, disorder and bloodshed. The titular government of President Salomon has been forcibly overthrown, and he driven out of the country to France, where he has since died.

The tenor of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that has ensued since the expulsion of President Salomon that no government constituted by the will of the Haytien people has been recognized as administering responsibly the affairs of that country. Our representative has been instructed to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Haytien waters to sustain our minister and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens.

Due precautions have been taken to enforce our neutrality laws and prevent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring factions.

Under color of a blockade, of which no reasonable notice had been given, and which does not appear to have been efficiently maintained, a seizure of vessels under the American flag has been reported, and, in consequence, measures to prevent and redress any molestation of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted.

Proclamation was duly made on the 9th day of November, 1887, of the conventional extensions of the treaty of June 3, 1875, with Hawaii, under which relations of such special and beneficent intercourse have been created.

In the vast field of oriental commerce now unfolded from our Pacific borders, no feature presents stronger recommendations for congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu.

The geographical position of the Hawaiian group, in relation to our Pacific states, creates a natural interdependency and mutuality of interest which our present treaties were intended to foster, and which make close communication a logical and commercial necessity.

NECESSITY OF A MEXICAN TREATY.

The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in my messages to congress, and the lapse of time and growth of commerce with that close neighbor and sister republic confirm the judgment so expressed.

The precise relocation of our boundary line is needful, and adequate appropriation is now recommended.

It is with sincere satisfaction that I am enabled to advert to the spirit of good neighborhood and friendly co-operation and conciliation that has marked the correspondence and action of the Mexican authorities in their share of the task of maintaining law and order about the line of our common boundary.

The long pending boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was referred to my arbitration, and by an award made on the 23d of March last the question has been finally settled to the expressed satisfaction of both of the parties in interest.

The empire of Brazil, in abolishing the last vestige of slavery among Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations of this government in expression of the cordial sympathies of our people.

The claims of nearly all other countries against Chile, growing out of her late war with Bolivia and Peru, have been disposed of, either by arbitration or by a lump settlement. Similar claims of our citizens will continue to be urged upon the Chilean government, and it is hoped will not be subject to further delays.

A comprehensive treaty of amity and commerce with Peru was proclaimed on Nov. 7, last, and it is expected that under its operation mutual prosperity and good understanding will be promoted.

In pursuance of the policy of arbitration, a treaty to settle the claim of Santos, an American citizen, against Ecuador has been concluded under my authority, and will be duly submitted for the approval of the senate.

Like disposition of the claim of Carlos Butterfield against Denmark, and of Van Bokelen against Hayti, will probably be made, and I trust the principle of such settlements may be extended in practice under the approval of the senate.

THE VENEZUELAN MATTER.

Through unforeseen causes foreign to the will of both governments, the ratification of the convention of Dec. 5, 1885, with Venezuela, for the rehearing of claims of citizens of the United States under the treaty of 1866, failed of exchange within the term provided, and a supplementary convention, further extending the time for exchange of ratifications and explanatory of an ambiguous provision of the prior convention, now awaits the advice and consent of the senate.

Although this matter, in the stage referred to, concerns only the concurrent treaty making power of one branch of congress, I advert to it in view of the interest repeatedly and conspicuously shown by you, in your legislative capacity, in favor of a speedy and equitable adjustment of the questions growing out of the discredited judgments of the previous mixed commission of Caracas. With every desire to do justice to the representations of Venezuela in this regard, the time seems to have come to end this matter, and I trust the prompt confirmation by both parties of the supplementary action referred to will avert the need of legislative or other action to prevent the longer withholding of such rights of actual claimants as may be shown to exist.

As authorized by the congress, preliminary steps have been taken for the assemblage at this capital during the coming year, of the representatives of South and Central American states, together with those of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo, to discuss sundry important monetary and commercial topics.

Excepting in those cases where, from reasons of contiguity of territory and the existence of a common border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commercial treaties may be found expedient, it is believed that commercial policies inducing freer mutual exchange of products can be most advantageously arranged by independent but co-operative legislation.

In the mode last mentioned the control of our taxation for revenue will be always retained in our own hands unrestricted by conventional agreements with other governments.

In conformity also with congressional authority the maritime powers have been invited to confer in Washington, in April next, upon the practicability of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at sea. A disposition to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been manifested, and if the co-operation of the nations chiefly interested shall be secured important results may be confidently anticipated.

The act of June 26, 1884, and the acts amendatory thereof, in relation to tonnage duties, have given rise to extended correspondence with foreign nations, with whom we have existing treaties of navigation and commerce, and have caused wide and regrettable divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. These questions are important, and I shall make them the subject of a special and more detailed communication at the present session.

ABUSE OF NATURALIZATION PRIVILEGES.

With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facilities of modern travel, abuses of the generous privileges afforded by our naturalization laws call for their careful revision.

The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land and yet by a foreign residence to escape any just duty and contribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus while evading the duties of citizenship to the United States they make prompt claim for its national protection and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature arise, and the correspondence of the state department discloses the great number and complexity of the questions which have been raised.

Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised, and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the capital is again strongly recommended. By this means full particulars of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly indexed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detected and unjust responsibilities would be avoided.

The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our national interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than is at all necessary for the conduct of the public business. It need not be our policy to maintain more than a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the incumbent to live in comfort, and so distributed to secure the convenient supervision, through subordinate agencies, of affairs over a considerable district.

I repeat the recommendations heretofore made by me, that the appropriations for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular service should be recast; that the so-called notarial or unofficial fees, which our representatives abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be forbidden; that a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and that a limited number of secretaries of legation at large should be authorized.

Preparations for the centennial celebration, on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States, at the city of New York, have been made by a voluntary organization of the citizens of that locality, and believing that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of the interest felt throughout the country in this event, I respectfully recommend fitting and co-operative action by congress in behalf of the people of the United States.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The report of the secretary of the treasury exhibits in detail the condition of our national finances and the operations of the several branches of the government related to his department.

The total ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $379,266,074.76, of which $219,091,173.63 was received from customs duties and $124,295,871.98 from internal revenue taxes.

The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by $7,802,797.10.

The ordinary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were $259,653,958.67, leaving a surplus of $119,612,116.09.

The decrease in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June, 1887, was $8,278,221.30, notwithstanding the payment of more than $5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter mentioned year.

The revenues of the government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to $377,000,000; and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are $273,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $104,000,000.

The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are $377,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are $275,767,488.34, showing a surplus of $101,234,511.66.

The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the sinking fund act, amounting to more than $47,000,000 annually.

The cost of collecting the customs revenues for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent.; for the year 1887 it was 3.77 per cent.

The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year ended June 30, 1887, was $5,489,174.26, and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent. in 1887 to less than 3.2 per cent. for the last year. The tax collected on oleomargarine

The Message.

(Continued from 1st page.)

was $723,948.04 for the year ending June 30, 1887, and $864,139.88 for the following year.

THE PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The requirements of the sinking fund act have been met for the year ended June 30, 1888, and for the current year also, by the purchase of bonds. After complying with this law as positively required, and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to further expend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do so should be more explicit. A resolution, however, having been passed by both houses of congress removing all doubt as to executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th day of November, 1888, amounting to $94,700,400, the premium paid thereon amounting to $17,508,613.08.

The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yielding about 2 per cent. interest for the time they still had to run; and the saving to the government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent. upon the sum paid for principal and premium and what it would have paid for interest at the rate specified in the bonds if they had run to their maturity, is about $27,165,000.

At first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the government. But, as suggested by the secretary of the treasury, the surplus thus expended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the treasury. If this surplus under the operation of just and equitable laws had been left in the hands of the people, it would have been worth in their business at least 6 per cent. per annum. Deducting from the amount of interest upon the principal and premium of these bonds for the time they had to run at the rate of 6 per cent. the saving of 2 per cent. made for the people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss will appear to be $55,760,000.

This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnecessary taxation is continued and the government is forced to pursue this policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premiums which it will be necessary to pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of millions of dollars.

Since the purchase of bonds was undertaken as mentioned, nearly all that have been offered were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the government was in danger of being subjected to combinations to raise their price, as appears by the instance cited by the secretary of the offering of bonds of the par value of only $326,000 so often that the aggregate of the sums demanded for their purchase amounted to more than $19,700,000.

Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 30th day of November, 1888, was $52,234,610.01, after deducting about $20,000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, there had been coined under the compulsory silver coinage act $366,988,280 in silver dollars, $55,504,310 of which were in the hands of the people.

On the 30th day of June, 1888, there had been coined $299,708,790; and of this $55,829,303 was in circulation in coin, and $200,387,376 in silver certificates, for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the government.

On the 30th day of November, 1888, $312,570,990 had been coined, $60,970,990 of the silver dollars were actually in circulation, and $237,418,346 in certificates.

The secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnestly concur.

For further valuable information and timely recommendations, I ask the careful attention of the congress to the secretary's report.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The secretary of war reports that the army at the date of the last consolidated returns consisted of 2,189 officers and 24,549 enlisted men.

The actual expenditures of the war department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $41,165,107.07, of which sum $9,158,516.63 was expended for public works, including river and harbor improvements.

"The board of ordnance and fortifications," provided for under the act approved Sept. 22, last, was convened Oct. 30, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for 8, 10 and 12 inch guns, under provisions of section 4, and also for procuring 12 inch breech loading mortars, cast iron, hooped with steel, under the provisions of section 5 of the said act, were submitted to the secretary of war for reference to the board, by the ordnance department on the same date.

These plans and specifications having been promptly approved by the board and the secretary of war, the necessary authority to publish advertisements, inviting proposals, in the newspapers throughout the country, was granted by the secretary on Nov. 12, and on Nov. 13 the advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the steel forgings are to be opened on Dec. 20, 1888, and for the mortars on Dec. 15, 1888.

A board of ordnance officers was convened at the Watervliet arsenal on Oct. 4, 1888, to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the establishment of an army gun factory at that point. The preliminary report of this board, with estimates for shop buildings and officers' quarters, was approved by the board of ordnance and fortifications Nov. 6 and 8. The specifications and form of advertisement and invitation to bidders have been prepared, and advertisements inviting proposals for the excavations for the shop building and for erecting the two sets of officers' quarters have been published. The detailed drawings and specifications for the gun factory building are well in hand, and will be finished within three or four months, when bids will be invited for the erection of the building. The list of machines, etc., is made out, and it is expected that the plans for the large lathes, etc., will be completed within about four months, and after approval by the board of ordnance and fortification, bids for furnishing the same will be invited. The machines and other fixtures will be completed as soon as the shop is in readiness to receive them, probably about July, 1890.

Under the provisions of the army bill, for the procurement of pneumatic dynamite guns, the necessary specifications are now being prepared and advertisements for proposals will issue early in December. The guns will probably be of 15 inches caliber and fire a projectile that will carry a charge each of about five hundred pounds of explosive gelatine with full caliber projectiles. The guns will probably be delivered in from six to ten months from the date of the contract, so that all the guns of this class that can be procured under the provisions of the law will be purchased during the year 1889.

I earnestly request that the recommendations contained in the secretary's report, all of which are, in my opinion, calculated to increase the usefulness and discipline of the army, may receive the consideration of the congress. Among these the proposal that there should be provided a plan for the examination of officers to test their fitness for promotion is of the utmost importance. This reform has been before recommended in the reports of the secretary, and its expediency is so fully demonstrated by the argument he presents in its favor that its adoption should no longer be neglected.

The death of Gen. Sheridan in August last was a national affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs. The country lost a brave and experienced soldier, a wise and discreet counselor, and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personal association will never fail to pay deserved and willing homage to his greatness and the glory of his career; but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the loving memory of his simple, generous and considerate nature.

THE APACHE INDIANS.

The Apache Indians, whose removal from their reservation in Arizona followed the capture of those of their number who engaged in a bloody and murderous raid during a part of the years 1885 and 1886, are now held as prisoners of war at Mount Vernon barracks, in the state of Alabama. They numbered on the 31st day of October, the date of the last report, 83 men, 170 women, 70 boys and 59 girls, in all 382 persons. The commanding officer states that they are in good health and contented, and that they are kept employed as fully as is possible in the circumstances. The children as they arrive at a suitable age are sent to the Indian schools at Carlisle and Hampton. Last summer some charitable and kind people asked permission to send two teachers to these Indians, for the purpose of instructing the adults as well as such children as should be found there. Such permission was readily granted, accommodations were provided for the teachers, and some portions of the buildings at the barracks were made available for school purposes. The good work contemplated has been commenced, and the teachers engaged are paid by the ladies with whom the plan originated.

I am not at all in sympathy with those benevolent but injudicious people who are constantly insisting that these Indians should be returned to their reservation. Their removal was an absolute necessity if the lives and property of citizens upon the frontier are to be at all regarded by the government. Their continued restraint at a distance from the scene of their repeated and cruel murders and outrages is still necessary. It is a mistaken philanthropy, every way injurious, which prompts the desire to see these savages returned to their old haunts. They are in their present location as the result of the best judgment of those having official responsibility in the matter, and who are by no means lacking in kind consideration for the Indians. A number of these prisoners have forfeited their lives to outraged law and humanity. Experience has proved that they are dangerous and cannot be trusted. This is true not only of those who on the war path have heretofore actually been guilty of atrocious murder, but of their kindred and friends, who, while they remained upon their reservation, furnished aid and comfort to those absent with bloody intent.

These prisoners should be treated kindly and kept in restraint far from the locality of their former reservation; they should be subjected to efforts calculated to lead to their improvement and the softening of their savage and cruel instincts, but their return to their old home should be persistently resisted.

The secretary, in his report, gives a graphic history of these Indians, and recites, with painful vividness, their bloody deeds and the unhappy failure of the government to manage them by peaceful means. It will be amazing if a perusal of this history will allow the survival of a desire for the return of these prisoners to their reservation upon sentimental or any other grounds.

OUR NAVAL FORCES.

The report of the secretary of the navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the navy made during the past year. Of the ships in course of construction, five—viz: the Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Vesuvius and the Petrel—have in that time been launched and are rapidly approaching completion; and in addition to the above the Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the Concord and the Herreshoff torpedo boat are all under contract for delivery to the department during the next year. The progress already made and being made gives good ground for the expectation that these eleven vessels will be incorporated as part of the American navy within the next twelve months.

The report shows that notwithstanding the large expenditures for new construction, and the additional labor they involve, the total ordinary or current expenditures of the department for the three years ending June 30, 1888, are less by more than 20 per cent. than such expenditures for the three years ending June 30, 1884.

The various steps which have been taken to improve the business methods of the department are reviewed by the secretary. The purchasing of supplies has been consolidated and placed under a responsible bureau head. This has resulted in the curtailment of open purchases, which in the years 1884 and 1885 amounted to over 50 per cent. of all the purchases of the department, to less than 11 per cent.; so that at the present time about 90 per cent. of the total departmental purchases are made by contract and after competition. As the economies in the navy service [illegible] an average of $2,000,000 annually, it is evident that an important improvement in the system has been inaugurated and substantial economies introduced.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the postmaster general shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service.

The number of postoffices on July 1, 1888, was 57,376, an increase of 6,124 in three years and of 2,219 for the last fiscal year. The latter mentioned increase is classified as follows:

New England states	5
Middle states	181
Southern states and Indian territory (41)	1,406
The states and territories of the Pacific coast	196
The ten states and territories of the west and northwest	433
District of Columbia	5
Total	2,219

Free delivery offices have increased from 189 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1888.

In the railway mail service there has been an increase in one year of 168 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum an increase of 15,795,917.48. The estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6,000 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actually put on was 12,764.50 miles.

The volume of business in the money order division, including transactions in postal notes, reached the sum of upwards of $142,000,000 for the year.

During the past year parcel post conventions have been concluded with Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Mexico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American states. The increase of correspondence with foreign countries during the past three years is gratifying, and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American states and with Mexico. As the greater part of mail matter exchanged with these countries is commercial in its character, this increase is evidence of the improved business relations with them. The practical operation of the parcel post conventions, so far as negotiated, has served to fulfill the most favorable predictions as to their benefits. In January last a general postal convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada, which went into operation on March 1, and which practically makes one postal territory of the United States and Canada. Under it merchandise parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at fourth class rates of postage.

It is not possible here to touch even the leading heads of the great postal establishment, to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of its business and the needs for legislative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown. For these and valuable recommendations of the postmaster general attention is earnestly invited to his report.

A department whose revenues have increased from $19,772,000 in 1870 to $52,700,000 in 1888, despite reductions of postage, which have enormously reduced rates of revenue while greatly increasing its business, demands the careful consideration of the congress as to all matters suggested by those familiar with its operations, and which are calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

GOVERNMENT POSTOFFICE BUILDINGS.

A bill, proposed by the postmaster general, was introduced at the last session of the congress, by which a uniform standard in the amount of gross receipts would fix the right of a community to a public building to be erected by the government for postoffice purposes. It was demonstrated that, aside from the public convenience and the promotion of harmony among citizens—invariably disturbed by change of leasings and of site—it was a measure of the highest economy and of sound business judgment. It was found that the government was paying in rents at the rate of 7 to 10 per cent. per annum on what the cost of such public buildings would be. A very great advantage resulting from such a law would be the prevention of a large number of bills, constantly introduced for the erection of public buildings at places, and involving expenditures not justified by public necessity. I trust that this measure will become a law at the present session of congress.

Of the total number of posmasters, 54,874 are of the fourth class. These, of course, receive no allowances whatever for expenses in the service, and their compensation is fixed by percentages on receipts at their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been, and probably was, at some time, just, but the standard has remained unchanged through the several reductions in the rates of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the compensation of these officials, while it undoubtedly increased the business performed by them. Simple justice requires attention to this subject, to the end that fourth class postmasters may receive at least an equivalent to that which the law itself, fixing the rate, intended for them.

Another class of postal employes whose condition seems to demand legislation is that of clerks in postoffices; and I call especial attention to the repeated recommendations of the postmaster general for their classification. Proper legislation of this character for the relief of carriers in the free delivery service has been frequent. Provision is made for their promotion; for substitutes for them on vacation; for substitutes for holidays, and limiting their hours of labor. Seven million dollars has been appropriated for the current year to provide for them, though the total number of offices where they are employed is but 358 for the past fiscal year, with an estimated increase for the current year of but 40, while the total appropriation for all clerks in offices throughout the United States is $5,950,000.

RELATIONS WITH RAILROADS.

The legislation affecting the relations of the government with railroads is in need of revision. While, for the most part, the railroad companies throughout the country have cordially co-operated with the postoffice department in rendering excellent service, yet under the law as it stands, while the compensation to them for carrying the mails is limited and regulated, and although railroads are made post roads by law, there is no authority reposed anywhere to compel the owner of a railroad to take and carry the United States mails. The only alternative provided by act of congress in case of refusal is for the postmaster general to send mail forward by pony express. This is but an illustration of ill fitting legislation, reasonable and proper at the time of its enactment, but long since outgrown and requiring readjustment.

It is gratifying to note from the carefully prepared statistics accompanying the postmaster general's report, that, notwithstanding the great expansion of the service, the rate of expenditure has been lessened, and efficiency has been improved in every branch; that fraud and crime have been decreased; that losses from the mails have reduced, and that the number of complaints of the service made to postmasters and to the department are far less than ever before.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The transactions of the department of justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, are contained in the report of the attorney general, as well as a number of valuable recommendations, the most of which are repetitions of those previously made, and ought to receive consideration.

It is stated in this report that though judgment in civil suits amounting to $552,091.08 were recovered in favor of the government during the year, only the sum of $132,934 was collected thereon; and that though fines, penalties and forfeitures were imposed amounting to $541,808.43, only $109,648.42 of that sum was paid on account thereof. These facts may furnish an illustration of the sentiment, which extensively prevails, that a debt due the government should cause no inconvenience to the citizen.

It also appears from this report that though prior to March, 1885, there had been but six convictions in the territories of Utah and Idaho under the laws of 1862 and 1882, punishing polygamy and unlawful cohabitation as crimes, there have been since that date nearly 600 convictions under these laws and the statutes of 1887; and the opinion is expressed that under such a firm and vigilant execution of these laws, and the advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practices, polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end.

Suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for the termination of the corporations known as the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints have resulted in a decree favorable to the government, declaring the charters of these corporations forfeited and escheating their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than $800,000, is in the hands of a receiver pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the supreme court of the United States.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

In the report of the secretary of the interior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that department and its operations during the past year, are fully exhibited. But a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can here be made; but I commend the entire report to the attention of the congress, and trust that the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration.

I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammeled gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest, in well distributed ownership, the numerous homes of enlightened, equal and fraternal citizens. They came to national possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of iniquities in landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer. We have no excuse for the violation of principles, cogently taught by reason and example, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our lands to colossal greed. Laws which open a door to fraudulent acquisition, or administration which permits favor to rapacious seizure by a favored few of expanded areas that many should enjoy, are accessory to offenses against our national welfare and humanity, not to be too severely condemned or punished.

THE NATIONAL DOMAIN.

It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of the national domain. That over eighty million acres have been arrested from illegal usurpation, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims, to be taken for the homesteads of honest industry—although less than the greater areas thus unjustly lost—must afford a profound gratification to right feeling citizens, as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery. Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and genuine homes.

Nor should our vast tracts of so called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing statute. These lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished. I cannot but think it perilous to suffer either these lands or the sources of their irrigation to fall into the hands of monopolies, which by such means may exercise lordship over the areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Already steps have been taken to secure accurate and scientific information of the conditions, which is the prime basis of intelligent action. Until this shall be gained, the course of wisdom appears clearly to lie in a suspension of further disposal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common interest. No harm can follow this cautionary conduct. The land will remain, and the public good presents no demand for hasty dispossession of national ownership and control.

I commend also the recommendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants made to the states for internal improvements and of swamp and overflowed lands, as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims. All these are elements of great injustice and peril to the settlers upon the localities affected; and now that their existence cannot be avoided, no duty is more pressing than to fix as soon as possible their bounds and terminate the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty.

THE INDIANS.

The condition of our Indian population continues to improve and the proofs multiply that the transforming change so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism enlightenment and civilizing education, is in favorable progress. Our relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by no serious disorders, but rather marked by a better realization of their true interests, and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which has governed the later methods of dealing with them, and commend its continued observance.

Allotments in severalty have been made on some reservations until all those entitled to land thereon have had their shares assigned, and the work is still continued. In directing the execution of this duty I have not aimed so much at rapid dispatch as to secure just and fair arrangements which shall best conduce to the objects of the law, by producing satisfaction with the results of the allotments made. No measure of general effect has ever been entered on from which more may be fairly hoped, if it shall be discreetly administered. It proffers opportunity and inducement to that independence of spirit and life which the Indian peculiarly needs, while at the same time the inalienability of title affords security against the risks his inexperience of affairs or weakness of character may expose him to in dealing with others. Whenever begun upon any reservation it should be made complete, so that all are brought to the same condition, and, as soon as possible, community in lands should cease by opening such as remain unallotted to settlement. Contact with the ways of industrious and successful farmers will perhaps add a healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate.

NECESSITY OF EDUCATION.

But no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension, urged by the secretary, of such complete facilities of education as shall, at the earliest possible day, embrace all teachable Indian youth of both sexes and retain them with a kindly and beneficent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties and dispositions trained to the sure pursuit of some form of useful industry. Capacity of the Indian no longer needs demonstration. It is established. It remains to make the most of it, and when that shall be done the curse will be lifted, the Indian race saved, and the sin of their oppression redeemed. The time of its accomplishment depends upon the spirit and justice with which it shall be prosecuted. It cannot be soon for the Indian, nor for the interests and good name of the nation.

The average attendance of Indian pupils on the schools increased by over 900 during the year, and the total enrollment reached 15,312. The cost of maintenance was not materially raised. The number of teachable Indian youth is now estimated at 40,000, or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of instructing are all surmountable and that the necessary expenditure would be a measure of economy.

The Sioux tribes on the great reservation of Dakota refused to assent to the act passed by the congress at its last session for opening a portion of their lands to settlement, notwithstanding modification of the terms was suggested which met most of their objections. Their demand is for immediate payment of the full price of $1.25 per acre for the entire body of land the occupancy of which they are asked to relinquish.

The manner of submission insured their fair understanding of the law, and their action was undoubtedly as thoroughly intelligent as their capacity admitted. It is at least gratifying that no reproach of overreaching can in any manner lie against the government, however advisable the favorable completion of the negotiation may have been esteemed.

I concur in the suggestions of the secretary regarding the Turtle Mountain Indians, the two reservations in California, and the Crees. They should in my opinion receive immediate attention.

PENSIONS.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,252; and increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of persons of all classes receiving pensions was 452,557. Of these there were 806 survivors of the war of 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that war, 16,060 soldiers of the Mexican war, and 5,104 widows of said soldiers.

One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from $2 to $416.66 per month.

The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was $78,775,861.92, being an increase over the preceding year of $5,308,280.22. The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the pension bureau during that period was $3,362,524.67, making the entire expenditures of the bureau $82,068,386.57, being 21¼ per cent. of the gross income and nearly 31 per cent. of the total expenditures of the government during the year.

REVISION OF PENSION LAWS.

I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet, as far as possible in the light of our experience, all meritorious cases. The fact that 102 different rates of pensions are paid cannot, in my opinion, be made consistent with justice to the pensioners or to the government; and the numerous private pension bills that are passed, predicated upon the imperfection of general laws, while they increase in many cases existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the general laws on this subject.

The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being altogether ignored, and already pensions are often claimed because the applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants rather than upon any disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishment of vicious precedents be continued, if the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelevant considerations, and if the honorable name of veteran unfairly becomes by these means but another term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the government, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many whom our citizens all delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious applicants for pensions.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The department of agriculture has continued, with a good measure of success, its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results, and augment the profits of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, checked the spread of contagious disease of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insects and destructive fungus growths, and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1888 has been one of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured, and a surplus for exportation, moderate in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyer and grower.

Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endangered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European lung plague of pleuro-pneumonia. Serious outbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, and in Tennessee animals affected were held in quarantine. Five counties in New York and from one to four counties in each of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were almost equally affected.

ERADICATION OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

With this great danger upon us, and with the contagion already in the channels of commerce, with the enormous direct and indirect losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic action could be successful, there were in none of these states any laws authorizing this department to eradicate the malady or giving the state officials power to co-operate with it for this purpose. The department even lacked both the requisite appropriation and authority.

By securing state co-operation in connection with authority from congress, the work of eradication has been pressed successfully, this dreaded disease has been extirpated from the western states and also from the eastern states, with the exception of a few restricted areas, which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been removed, and trade and commerce have been freed from the vexatious state restrictions which were deemed necessary for a time.

During the past four years the process of diffusion, as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar cane, has been introduced into this country and fully perfected by the experiments carried on by the department of agriculture. This process is now universally considered to be the most economical one, and it is through it that the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis, and the road to its future success opened. The adoption of this diffusion process is also extending in Louisiana and other sugar producing parts of the country, and will doubtless soon be the only method employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane.

An exhaustive study has also, within the same period, been undertaken of the subject of food adulteration and the best analytical methods for detecting it. A part of the results of this work has already been published by the department, which, with the matter in course of preparation, will make the most complete treatise on that subject that has ever been published in any country.

The department seeks a progressive development. It would combine the discoveries of science with the economics and amelioration of rural practice. A supervision of the endowed experimental station system recently provided for, is a proper function of the department, and is now in operation. This supervision is very important, and should be wisely and vigilantly directed, to the end that the pecuniary aid of the government in favor of intelligent agriculture should be so applied as to result in the general good and to the benefit of all our people, thus justifying the appropriations made from the public treasury.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

The adjustment of the relations between the government and the railroad companies which have received land grants and the guaranty of the public credit in aid of the construction of their roads should receive early attention. The report of a majority of the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs and indebtedness of these roads, in which they favor an extension of the time for the payment of such indebtedness in at least one case where the corporation appears to be able to comply with well guarded and exact terms of such extension, and the reinforcement of their opinion by gentlemen of undoubted business judgment and experience, appointed to protect the interests of the government as directors of said corporation, may well lead to the belief that such an extension would be to the advantage of the government.

The subject should be treated as a business proposition with a view to a final realization of its indebtedness by the government, rather than as a question to be decided upon prejudice or by way of punishment for previous wrong doing.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of the several departments of the District government, and furnishes evidence that the financial affairs of the district are at present in such satisfactory condition as to justify the commissioners in submitting to the congress estimates for desirable and needed improvements.

The commissioners recommend certain legislation which in their opinion is necessary to advance the interests of the District.

I invite your special attention to their request for such legislation as will enable the commissioners, without delay, to collect, digest, and properly arrange the laws by which the District is governed, and which are now embraced in several collections, making them available only with great difficulty and labor. The suggestions they make touching desirable amendments to the laws relating to licenses granted for carrying on the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, to the observance of Sunday, to the proper assessment and collection of taxes, to the speedy punishment of minor offenders, and to the management and control of the reformatory and charitable institutions supported by congressional appropriations, are commended to careful consideration.

I again call attention to the present inconvenience and the danger to life and property attending the operation of steam railroads through and across the public streets and roads of the District. The propriety of such legislation as will properly guard the use of these railroads and better secure the convenience and safety of citizens is manifest.

The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants, occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and a confiding people.

As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions, maintain unsullied our love of country, and with unselfish purpose strive for the public good.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1888.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—For fully an hour before Speaker Carlisle, at 12 o'clock, struck his desk with a brand new gavel and called the house to order, a scene was presented on the floor which was highly noisy and mirthful. The desks of the members were nearly all occupied, and each man talked to the other in a loud tone of voice, explaining election incidents and accidents. There was much handshaking. When Mr. Randall, looking fairly well, entered and took his seat, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, he was immediately surrounded and heartily congratulated upon his convalescence. A splendid floral offering stood his desk. There were baskets of flowers upon the desks of the speaker and Messrs. Springer, Weaver, Mills, Sayres, Richardson and others.

Mrs. Cleveland and her mother, Mrs. Folsom, occupied the front seat of the diplomatic gallery. The president's wife wore a tan colored cloth suit and a dark brown plush hat. The other galleries were filled to overflowing.

After the blind chapiain, the Rev. Dr. Milburn, had offered supplication, and the reading clerk began to call the roll of the house, the members recommenced their chatter, continuing it, while the secretary of the senate read the announcement that the upper body of congress had reassembled, was ready for business and had appointed a committee to act with a similar committee on the part of the house, to wait upon and notify the president that congress awaited his pleasure.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Fiftieth congress assembled for its second and final session at noon.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, was the first member of the senate to make an appearance on the floor.

As the hands of the big senate clock moved on to the meridian mark the chamber rapidly filled with members.

Mr. Ingalls announced the senate in session.

The senate then went into informal recess to await the president's message.

The Cause of a Murder.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 3.—The funeral services of John B. King, the victim, and George Donovan, the murderer, were held yesterday and both were largely attended. An additional motive for the crime, to that of jealousy, was discovered at the autopsy, when it was found both were suffering from a similar affliction. Donovan accused King of re sibility, and circumstances tending to justify the accusation, he shot him.

A Defaulter Captured.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 3.—The following telegram, which means that Will Schreiber, the absconding bank teller, has been captured, has been received here by L. K. Ong, cashier of the bank:

"ST. THOMAS, Ont., Dec. 2.—Everything all right. Will sign agreement to-morrow at Windsor and get all the papers and part of cash. W. J. LUCAS."

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA.,

A Weekly Political and Family Journa

CIRCULATION THROUGHOUT CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - Editor and Proprietor
HIRAM TORREY, - - Corresponding Editor

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The Next House.

Republicans and Republican papers have charged, and not without sufficient cause, that an organized effort was being made by the Democrats to, by fraud, count out enough of Republicans in districts which they have carried to make the next National House of Representatives Democratic. Of course no honest patriot, although a Democrat, will approve of such action. The New York *Herald*, which supported the Democratic ticket and is a pronounced free trade journal, has this to say on the subject:

The Republicans and protectionists have, after a fair fight, elected the President, and they will increase their strength in the Senate by the speedy admission of new States which ought to be admitted. It is for the good of the country that they shall also control the House of Representatives.

Congress has been at a deadlock a good many years, and important interests in the country have suffered from this. We do not want to see this condition prolonged another two or four years.

Nor can a policy of mere obstruction benefit the Democrats or the tariff reformers. It would be a small game to play and would gain them nothing except the contempt of the voters. We hope the Republicans will have a majority in the next House, and it would be sound policy for the Democrats to dispute no seat which their opponents claim with any show of right.

If under the policy of protection the country does not prosper the people will find it out, and can then try a different one. But if the Democrats should have a narrow majority of two or three in the next House, and thereupon take to preventing revenue legislation of any kind, they would, we are convinced, injure their own cause.

Let the people's will be done.

Babies cry because they suffer: and the most reliable remedy for the relief of their discomfort is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

You may travel in all climates without fear, if you have a supply of Laxador to guard against malaria and fever. Price only 25 cents.

THE Chinese highbinders, otherwise professional assassins, in Oregon have fallen out among themselves, and in the fight a number of them were slain. It is to be hoped their difficulty may have an ending like unto that of the Kilkenny cats.

FROM all the blood shed at the latest French duel fought in Paris with pistols the principals might just as well have used the conventional duelling weapons of modern times—jawbones of jackasses in the columns of the newspapers.

Stationary pressure—Paper weight.

For hard sleepers—The iron bedstead.

"In the soup"—The ladle.

Always "cutting up"—the carver.

A short story—'Declined with thanks'

Out-of-the-way places—Siberia and Alaska.

Human gimlets—Society bores.

Have the laugh on them—Minstrels.

Very head strong—Goats.

An ale-ing nation—The English.

An old, well-known club man—Hercules.

The real Cabinet makers—Carpenters.

Always striking oil—Salad makers.

Cutting off income—Clipping coupons.

Magazines for sweet singers—*Harpers*.

Boards of charity—Station house bunks.

A Fearful Penalty—The Austin Colmed Invincibles drill in their hall once a week. Capt. Skidmore, who has been recently elected, is determined that discipline shall be maintained. After drill was over, he made a brief speech to the Invincibles about the necessity of their attending drill regularly. He said: "I wants de members ob dis command to understand, once and for all, dat we meets regular ebery Friday ebening at eight o'clock, in dis heah hall, and de member what fails ter put in an appearance will be——" "Shot to deff?" interrupted Corporal Jim Webster. "Drapped from de ranks for a deserter?" asked Lieutenant Sam Sonnsing. "Wusser den dat," continued the Captain, umid a solemn silence that was almost painful; "de member what fails to appear will be looked upon as habin been absent from de drill!"

THE beggarly democratic plurality of 1,539 in Virginia was obtained by methods that would not bear a candid investigation. It is now evident that both the Virginias will be solidly planted in the Republican column before 1892.

Alfred B. Haupt—Georgianna Ogden.

The writer includes Mr. Alfred B. Haupt, of York, Pa., among the friends whom he values very highly. Al, when a resident of Bellefonte, had many friends here who will take a constant interest in his welfare. We are pleased to know that he is deservedly prosperous in York, being engaged in the printing business for himself and winning, by his genial nature and excellent talents, the high opinion of those among whom he lives. On Thursday (Thanksgiving) evening he was married to Miss Georgianna Ogden, of that place. We copy from the York *Gazette* a description of the ceremony, wishing the happy bride and groom all the joy and prosperity which are possible:

HAUPT—OGDEN.

A wedding modest in pretentions but a model in all respects, was solemnized in due style at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ogden at No. 31 East Philadelphia street last evening. The contracting parties were Miss Georgianna Ogden and Mr. Alfred B. Haupt, both well known in the city and deservedly popular in a circle which includes a large number of friends. Rev. Bomberger, pastor of the Heidelberg Reformed church, performed the ceremony. The ushers were Messrs. John W Brant, Geo. M Bollinger and Fred S Ginter of this city and Silas Brinstock of Writhsville.

The bride's costume consisted of cream lace and satin, ornamented with roses. The groom wore the conventional but neat black suit.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents immediately after the ceremony, and a large acquaintance of friends extended by words their hopes for the couple's future prosperity. The presents were numerous and attested the popularity and esteem the recipients were held in by their friends.

One chamber suit, one bouffet, one extension table, one handsome set of dishes one hundred pieces, three berry sets, one glass cake dish, three lamps, one wine set, one fancy glass set, fruit dishes, eighty-five pieces linen, three plush stools, two pair handsome images, two pair vases, two handsome pictures, two silver cake dishes, one silver card receiver, three dozen silver knives and forks, silver carving knife and fork, one silver crumb pan and brush, one handsome cathedral gong clock, one silver salt and pepper box, one plush chair, one toilet set, one chenille table cover, one raw silk table cover, one centre table, one lamp mat, two books, one hand painted banner, two Marseilles spreads, full line of tin-ware; one coal hod-receiver, one handsome umbrella stand, handsome bouquet, two wire spring beds, one sofa, one pair silver nap-kin rings and many other presents too numerous to mention.

Mr. and Mrs. Haupt last evening took possession of their new home No. 1 North Broad street. It has been splendidly furnished for them and we hope they may live in it the lives of American King and an American Queen. Mr. Haupt is one of York's best printers and a month ago started in business to make his own road. We wish him abundant financial success.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of six years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Belleville, O., affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at W C Keplinger & Co's drug store.

Cases in Court.

Judge Simonton, of Dauphin county, is presiding in court this week. He seems to be a favorite Judge here as his visits are frequent. Judge C. A. Mayer, of Clinton county, is also lending his distinguished and handsome presence to our court. He is interested in some of the cases pending.

A few considerable verdicts have been given.

The heirs and trustees of William A. Thomas vs. the Nittany Valley Railroad Company. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $573.

J. Y. Dale and wife, vs. C. Dale's executors. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,231.66.

James C. Boal vs. John Q. A. Kennedy. Verdict for defendent.

All of Tuesday was given up to the trial of the suit for damages brought by Matthew R. Adams against Valentines & Co.

The accident, by which very serious injury was caused to Adams' left foot, occurred about five years ago. His foot was caught in a hole in the bridge over Spring Creek on which was located the railroad used by the Valentines in transporting their iron ore to market. His right foot was also injured in the same accident. We understand he seeks to collect about $10,000 damages.

WINKLEMAN'S SEDATIVE TEETHING BALSAM.—An unfailing remedy. Allaying all pain and promptly facilitating the process of teething in children. Unsurpassed for the instant relief of toothache. 25c. a bottle. At druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

J H WINKLEMAN & CO., Prop's,
Baltimore, Md.

The Murderer Arrested.

Captain Clark, the famous member of the Coal and Iron police, was the officer who undertook to follow and arrest Andrew Buranoski, the Hungarian who murdered Bernard Cassidy, an American, at Enterprise Mines, this county, on Sunday, November the 25th. When Capt. Clark undertakes anything of the sort he seldom fails. In this instance the apprehension and arrest were not difficult. The clue published in the DAILY NEWS on Tuesday proved to be the correct one. Buranorski had not progressed very far on his way through Cambria county before he was overtaken by Captain Clark.

The man seemed to be entirely off his guard or quite unaware of the systematic methods of pursuit in vogue in this country. The marks of identity were quite plain, the most certain being the loss of the first finger of his right hand. So he was easily identified.

On Tuesday night Captain Clark stayed with his prisoner at Coalport and came to Bellefonte Wednesday evening, placing Buranorski in jail.

The promptness of the arrest is certainly remarkable and creditable to Captain Clark. The contract with him to capture the Hungarian was made only last Friday. The clue furnished by the traveling man was obtained on Monday and on Tuesday the murderer was captured.

This dispatch from Coalport to the Altoona *Tribune* gives another item in reference to the event:

COALPORT, Pa., December 4—Andrew Burnorski, the Hungarian miner, who shot and killed Bernard Cassidy, at Enterprise near Osceola, November 25, was arrested by Captain F. E. Clark, of Coal & Iron Police, at Frugality, Cambria county, this afternoon. He was brought to this place on the 6.40 p. m. train. The Hungarian confesses the crime. He will be taken to Bellefonte and lodged in jail to-morrow.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at W C Keplinger & Co's drug store.

—The interior of the station building consists of two waiting rooms, a ticket office and two or three small rooms. The waiting room for gentlemen (the one towards High street) is the larger. Doors lead into each apartment from the street on both sides of the building. The two rooms communicate, and midway between them, in a neat octagonal enclosure, is the ticket office, where you can purchase your traveling passport for any place in the United States or the British Provinces. Apparently, quite rapid progress is being made on the structure.

Dr. Theel, the celebrated Specialist, has yet to find an equal in curing nervous, kidney, blood, skin and special diseases. His superior power of healing is due to his complete practical knowledge of allopathic, homœopathic and eclectic systems of medicine. All persons should consult him personally or by letter at his office, 538 North Fourth St., Philada., Pa.

—The Literary society recently organized in connection with the Methodist church will meet in the lecture room of the church on Thursday evening at 7,30 o'clock. At that time the constitution and by-laws will be adopted and officers elected. All the members are requested to be there and the young people of the town are invited. The literary exercises will be enjoyable and beneficial and we especially urge upon all who can do so to unite with the organization.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the word for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. C. Keplinger & Co.

A play thing—The piano.

Modern Grease—Lard.

Caught on the fly—Trout.

A loan fellow—the pawnbroker.

—Always nosing 'round—Pigs.

The burning question—Smoke.

A wedding present—The clergyman's fee.

A private residence—Military barracks.

Motto of rag pickers—"By hook or by crook."

How to raise the wind—Use a fan.

Some very old masters—Yale professors.

Hump themselves over the desert—camels.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will all wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we will sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and $1.00. *Trial size free.* At all Druggists'.

Eureka Citron.

It is probable that citron is meant in passages of the Old Testiment, where the apple is used in the English version. The citron tree is a native of India, and other warm parts of Asia, but is now commonly cultivated in all warm climates. It belongs to the genus of plants of the natural order *anrantiacese* to which belongs the orange, lemon, lime, burgamout, shaddock, pomplemoos, forbidden-fruit, etc. The citron has oblong toothed leaves. The flowers are externally of a violet color. The rind very thick and tender, and is the part chiefly valued; has a delicious odor and flavor, and is made into a very excellent preserve. It is also used for flavoring mince pies, fruit cake, and othes domestic purposes. We have just received at the Eureka Grocery Store a nice lot of citron's which should meet with a ready and steady sale, in view of the fact that Christmas is so near at hand. We have a nice stock of every thing needed in the line of spices and dried fruits, and we continually add to it for the holiday trade. These goods are all fresh and new, as we have carried nothing of the kind over the summer. Call and see us.

Eureka Grocery Co.,
No. 61 West High St.
Bellefonte, Pa.,
A. V. Smith. Manager

A PAPER LOYAL AND TRUE.

New York City, with its suburbs, now forms a great center of population, amounting in all probability to over 2,500,000. It might be a Republican city in a few years, with steady fighting and straight voting, because it is now the largest manufacturing center in the United States; but at present it is heavily Democratic. The pecuniary influence of importing and trading elements in the metropolis has prompted every other old newspaper there to abandon the defense of American interests and to assail the policy by which the welfare of American labor is promoted; but THE TRIBUNE has remained loyal and true and has earnestly represented the convictions of the great majority of votes in the loyal North during the Presidential campaign. To its remarkable work in rousing the minds of the people, a generous share of the great victory of November 6th is undoubtedly due. THE TRIBUNE is a useful, able, and interesting national paper. Among its special features the past year has been energetic agitations in favor of better protection to farmers, a service pension to Union veterans, and the right of every American to a good living undisturbed by foreign competition. These will be continued. THE TRIBUNE office produces one of the best family papers in the country, and it is largely taken, even by Democrats, for its excellence in this respect. There is no better all-round general newspaper published. Its prospectus will be found in another column. New readers get the paper until January 1, 1890.

Get a new Suit and Overcoat from Montgomery & Co., *Tailors*. They are so much *cheaper* than *Ready made clothing*, Full stock of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas and Gentlemen's Furnishings.

RUPTURE CURE GUARANTEED BY J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail. Advice free, send for circular. 3 14 1y

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

For Sciatica.

NEW CURRENT TESTIMONY.

7 Years. Chicago, Ill., May 21, 1888. I was given up by doctors 3 years ago and had to use a crutch for Sciatic Rheumatism; suffered about 7 years; first application St. Jacobs Oil relieved; two bottles cured. GEORGE A. ROSE.

Doctors Failed. Wyoming, Ill., May 23, '88. Suffered with Sciatica about three years ago; tried doctors without relief. Tried three applications of St. Jacobs Oil and was cured. No return of pain. ELIAS S. TESTER.

Bed-ridden. Beaver Dam, Wis., May 19, '88. Spring of 1887 was taken with Sciatica; suffered two months; was confined to bed; tried several doctors without benefit. Used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured. JANNETTE WEBER.

No Return. Pontiac, Ill., May 23, 1888. I was taken with Rheumatism in the hip and limbs about eight months ago and was cured by St. Jacobs Oil; not the least return of pain. MRS. AMELIA YOUNG.

Lameness. Utica, Fulton Co., Illinois, June, '88. Three or four years ago was taken with lameness in hip; was in bed part of time; tried several doctors without benefit; was cured by three or four applications of St. Jacobs Oil. WM. HARPER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, December 5, 1888.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$1 00
Mixed Wheat, per bushel	95
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	50
Corn (shelled)	50
Corn (ears)	50
Oats	25
Barley	45
Cloverseed, fair to good	$5.00
do prime and extra prime	5.50
do choice	6 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	6.20
Flour, wholesale	5.75
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$8.00—$10.00
Nova Scotia Plaster	$9.00

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Provision Markets.

(Corrected weekly by A C Moyer & Bro)

Apples, dried, per pound	7
Cherries dried, per pound, seeded	12½
Dried Currants, per pound	10
New Raisins, per pound	10
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	18
Country Hams, per pound	12½
Hams, sugar cured	15
Shoulders	12
Breakfast Bacon	14
Country Bacon	10
Lard leaf, per pound	13
Lard, country, per pound	11
Eggs, per dozen	25
Potatoes, per bushel new	40
Dried Beef	20
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	10
Canned Tomatoes, per can	12½—15
Canned Corn, per can	10—12½
Lemons, per dozen	25
Dried Sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	50
Buffalo Flour, per sack	$1 60
Apples, per bushel	50

A Great Misfortune.

The heavy rains this fall have totally ruined crops in some localities, and its effects is now being seen in diseases among farm animals. Almost every day cases of roup, swelled head and a distemper very disastrous among poultry are reported. A part of this is also due to improper feeding. Many persons think as soon as cold weather comes on, they must begin to feed heating food to their hens, like corn meal, &c. The result of this course, is if they do not break down from the diseases prevalent, they soon get very fat, look fine and people wonder why they do not lay. You cannot make a hen lay when everything you give her is being transformed into fat, and laying the foundation of disease same as with an over fed child or person. Alfred T. Johnson, Hampton, N. H., says "last fall I had 80 fine looking hens, which began to droop and die; I changed their food and began using Sheridan's Powder, in three weeks they were nearly well, and had increased the eggs sixteen a day. I have just bought six cans of it as a preventative of disease the coming winter. It can't be beat, for that large can saved me $40 last year."

Mrs. E. B. Carlin, Conklin Centre, N. Y., says "I have used Sheridan's Powder to make hens lay for three years. I know it also kept them healthy for I rarely lose one now. My neighbors are getting interested in Sheridan's Powder: but they do not use half enough; one or two small packs is not a fair test. I shall send soon for six cans, as I get it cheaper, During an eight weeks trial using Sheridan's Powder. I got from forty hens, 1707 eggs."

I. S. Johnson & Co, 22 Custom House St., Boston, (the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay) will send, postpaid to any person, two 25 cent packs of powde and a new Poultry raising Guide, for 60 cents. The book alone costs me 25 cents. For $1.00 five packs of powder and a book: for $1.20 a large 2½ can and book; six cans for $5.00, express paid. Send stamps or cash. Interesting testimonials sent free. 1-t

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The system of cream gathering, in which so many dairymen are interested, is gaining many friends in all parts of the north. The great object being to lessen the work at home as well as to obtain the greatest price in the sale of butter The Cooley system seems to be leading far in advance of all others, and for factories as well as for private dairies it claims to have no equal. Notice the the advertisement wherein is set forth to some extent the records of triumphs at the great fairs and expositions, to which should be added First Premium, Rhode Island State Fair. It is indeed wonderful what progress has been made in the dairy business. 1-t.

The late Emperor William is credited with saving $12,000,000 out of his public allowance.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

"BRICK" POMEROY returned from London in November, where he made arrangements to raise all the money required to complete the Atlantic-Pacific Railway Tunnel in Colorado. From this time on he will devote more attention to his paper, POMEROY'S ADVANCE THOUGHT. $1 a year, and during the coming year will fully explain why the Democrats are so often defeated and the Republican come again in power. In his publicly stated prophecy that Grover Cleveland could not be re elected, he proved himself acquainted with the drift of public sentiment, even if he gave offence by so doing. ADVANCE THOUGHT is a free lance, and one with a long reach, and well filled with most interesting matter. In it appears with each number, a long chapter of the life experience of 'Brick' Pomeroy. Those for the coming year will be descriptive of the rows, riots and ruptures he was in with his paper, the LaCrosse *Democrat*, during the war, and will be red hot reading. Send $1 to M. M. Pomeroy, 24 Broadway, New York, and for it receive POMEROY'S ADVANCE THOUGHT for one year and be sure to save every number.

Railroads

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table, November 18, 1887.

WESTWARD	Exp A.M.	Mail P.M.
Leave Lock Haven	9 00	3 4
Flemington	9 05	3 4
Mill Hall	9 09	3 4
Beech Creek	9 25	4 0
Eagleville f	9 30	4 0
Howard	9 44	4 2
Mount Eagle f	9 54	4 3
Curtin	10 01	4 3
Milesburg	10 12	4 4
Bellefonte	10 25	5 0
Milesburg	10 35	5 1
Snow Shoe Int.	10 38	5 1
Unionville	10 45	5 24
Julian	11 59	5 35
Martha	11 09	5 47
Port Matilda	11 19	5 56
Hannah f	11 26	6 05
Fowler f	11 29	6 09
Dix f	17 32	6 11
Bald Eagle	11 38	6 19
Vail	11 45	6 11
Arrive at Tyrone	11 55	6 11
EASTWARD	P.M.	A.
Leave Tyrone	7 15	8 50
East Tyrone	7 22	8 51
Vail	7 28	8 27
Bald Eagle	7 33	8.
Dix f	7 39	20
Fowler f	7 42	8
Hannah f	7 46	8 48
Port Matilda	7 55	8 18
Martha	8 05	8 22
Julian	8 15	8 56
Unionville	8 25	9
Snow Shoe Int.	8 35	9
Milesburg	8 39	9
Bellefonte	8	5 32
Milesburg	9 01	9 4
Curtin	9 11	10 0
Mount Eagle f	9 17	10 99
Howard	9 27	10 01
Eagleville f	9 40	10 67
Beech Creek	9 45	10 53
Mill Hall	16 01	10 04
Flemington f	10 05	10 03
Arrive at Lock Haven	10 10	11 56

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 13th, 1887.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6:45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8:45 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte 9.42 a m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.50 a m

Leaves Snow Shoe 3.15 p m., arrives at Bellefonte 5.29 p m

Leaves Bellefonte at 8:05 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 10:09 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Sup't

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table, Nov. 13th, 1887.

WESTWARD.	Mixed. P. M.	Mixed A. M.
Leave Scotia	12 15	5 00
Fairbrook	12 40	5 20
Penn's Furnace	1 05	5 40
Hostler f	1 11	5 50
Marengo f	1 17	5 56
Loverille f	1 26	6 00
Furnace Road f	1 27	6 16
Dungarvin	1 30	6.13
Warriors Mark	1 52	6 2?
Pennington	2 07	6 40
Weston Mill f	2 20	6 54
L. and T. June	2 26	6 54
Tyrone	2 35	6 58

EASTWARD.	Mixed. P. M.	Mixed A. M.
Leave Tyrone	4 30	9 20
L. & T. June	4 34	9 25
Weston Mill f	4 40	9 38
Pennington	4 55	9 45
Warriors Mark	5 05	9 58
Dungarvin	5.17	10.09
Furnace Road f	5 20	10 12
Loveville f	5 26	10 16
Marengo f	5 30	10 22
Hostler f	5 40	10 33
Penn's Furnace	5 50	10 44
Fairbrook	6 05	11 03
Scotia	6 25	11 30

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 20th, 1887.

Dis.	Westward a.m.	Westward p.m.		Eastward a.m.	Eastward a.m.	Eastward p.m.
.0	5.50	1.30	....MONTANDON....	5.30	9.10	5.45
1.5	6.15	1.40	Ar..LEWISBURG..Lv	5.20	9.00	5.35
1.5	6.15	1.40	Lv..LEWISBURG..Ar	.....	9.00	5.35
5.4	6.24	1.48	.....Biehl f.....	.....	8.51	5.26
6.8	6.30	1.55	.....Vicksburg f.....	.....	8.45	5.20
10.7	6.41	2.06	... MIFFLINBURG...	.....	8.35	5.09
13.1	6.48	2.11	.....Barber f.....	.....	8.29	5.01
15.2	6.54	2.16	.....Swengle f.....	.....	8.24	4.56
16.1	6.56	2.20	.....Millmont.....	.....	8.22	4.53
18.6	7.05	2.30	.....LAURELTON.....	.....	8.13	4.43
23.5	7.12	2.37	.....Pardee f.....	.....	8.01	4.30
24.7	7.15	2.40	.....Weiker f.....	.....	7.57	4.24
28.9	7.30	2.55	.....Cherry Run f.....	.....	7.46	4.16
32.2	7.40	3.03	..Paddy Mt. Tunnel f..	.....	7.40	4.08
33.9	7.45	3.09	.....Fowler f.....	.....	7.36	3.57
36.6	7.52	3.15	.....Coburn.....	.....	7.27	3.55
39.6	7.58	3.25	.....Zerby f.....	.....	7.19	3.45
43.4	8.10	3.35	.....Rising Springs.....	.....	7.10	3.35
46.2	8.18	3.45	.....Penn's Cave f.....	.....	7.00	3.27
49.2	8.25	3.54	.....CENTRE HALL.....	.....	6.52	3.2.
51.6	8.33	3.59	.....Gregg f.....	.....	6.43	3.13
54.6	8.42	4.08	.....Linden Hall.....	.....	6.36	3.05
56.7	8.48	4.15	.....OAK HALL.....	.....	6.30	3.00
58.3	8.52	4.19	.....LEMONT.....	.....	6.25	2.55
60.2	8.59	4.25	.....Dale Summit f.....	.....	6.20	2.50
62.9	9.09	4.35	.....Pleasant Gap f.....	.....	6.10	2.40
65.2	9.14	4.41	.....Axeman f.....	.....	6.04	2.34
67.4	9.20	4.45	.....BELLEFONTE.....	.....	6.00	2.30

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

BELLEFONTE AND BUFFALO RUN RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, August 1, 1888, Trains on the Bellefonte and Buffalo Run Railroad will run as follows, leaving the PENN'A RAIL-ROAD STATION.

EASTWARD. No6	No2	Dis.	STATIONS	Dis.	WESTWARD. No1	No5
P M	A M				A M	P M
6 20	9 10	18	Ar BELLEFONTE Lv	0	6	3 30
6 13	9 00	17	.....Scales.....	1	6 07	3 38
6 09	8 50	16	.....Morris F.....	2	6 11	3 42
6 03	8 42	14	.....Whitmer F.....	4	6 19	3 50
5 57	8 37	12 5	.....Hunters.....	5 5	6 25	3 56
5 53	8 34	11 2	.....Filmore.....	6 8	6 29	4 00
5 46	8 27	9 8	.....Briarly F.....	8 5	6 36	4 07
5 39	8 20	8	.....Waddles.....	10	6 43	4 14
5 31	8 12	6 9	...Scotia Crossing F...	11 1	6 53	4 22
5 11	7 56	2	.....Krumrine.....	16	7 09	4 38
5 05	7 50	0	LV STATE COLLEGE AR	18	7 17	4 43

Trains will stop at stations marked "F" when signal is given or notice to Conductor.

Train 2 connects with Trains east and west on B E V R R and S S Branch.

Train 6 connects with Trains east on B E V R and the S S Branch.

THOS. A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 13th 1887.

EASTWARD.			
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
"	"	Renovo	8 50 a m
"	arr at	Erie	4 00 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves		Philadelphia	7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
"	arr. at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30 p m
"	"	Kane	8 35 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at			5 00 p m
FAST LINE leaves		Philadelphia	11 50 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	"	Williamsport	10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	01 p m
"	"	Renovo	00 p m
SUNDAY MAIL		vs Phil'a	0 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	0 a m
"	"	W M'sport	35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	35 p m
"	arr. at	Renovo	30 p m
EASTWARD.			
Sea Shore EXPRESS leaves		L Haven	7 [illegible]
"	"	Jersey Shore	8 a m
"	"	Wm'sp't	[illegible]
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	1 [illegible]
"	"	Philadelphia	15 p m
DAY EXP. leaves		Kane	25 a m
"	"	Renovo	30 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 a m
"	"	Williamsport	0 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	5 a m
ERIE MAIL leaves		Erie	2 p m
"	"	Renovo	1 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	1 58 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 20 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m
RENOVO ACC'N leaves		Renovo daily	4 00 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisb'g	9 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail West and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

ROBERT NEILSON Gen'l Supt.

Do Not Shiver with the Cold, but Purchase Warm Clothing and be Comfortable. This Can be Done, as We Have Purchased and are Constantly Receiving a Line of

Winter Goods Never Before Equalled in this Town!

We have not time to quote new prices, but read the following figures of Men's and Boys' Overcoats, of which we have a wonderfully

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK

In Colors Light or Dark or Black, Barred, Striped or Plain, in Meltons, Corkscrews, Black Beavers, Diagonals, Jersey Cloths, Prices $1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, $10.00.

100 Styles of Ladies Long Coats in Beautiful Stripe or Plaids, with Cape or without Cape, Angel Sleeves, Flowing Sleeves, Plain Sleeves or Trimmed Sleeves. Colors—Black, Brown, Cold Stripes, Fancy Stripes, Neat Checks, Big Plaid, with Cape or no Cape, Belts or no Belts, Loose Front or Tight Fitting, Prices $3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 12.00 and $15.00.

LYON&CO

LADIES MODJESKAS, a New design for a short coat. A Beautiful Stylish Coat. Handsomer than a wrap. More convenient to use your arms and better fitting than a wrap. Handsomely trimmed in Plush balls, Astrachan balls, Astrachan Spikes, &c. Prices $4.50, 5.00. 5.50 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00.

SEAL PLUSH JACKETS AND COATS, from $11.00 to $30.00.

SEAL PLUSH MODJESKAS, from $11 00 to $30.00

LADIES COATS---IN EVERY CONCEIVABLE STYLE AND TO SUIT EVERY PERSON AND PURSE

Men's Dark Plaid and Dark Gray Overcoats at $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $4.00.

Men's Heavy Storm Overcoats, Plush Collars, Astrachan Collars and Plain Collars, at $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00.

Men's Heavy Storm Overcoats, Blantyns and Heavy Chinchillas, at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $8.50.

Men's Light and Dark Dress Overcoats, Satin faced and Satin lined, in Brown Mixed Meltons, Drab Mixed Meltons, Mixed Kerseys, Plain Kerseys, Mixed Cassimeres, Browns, Drabs, Blacks, Olives, at $6.00, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00.

Men's Black Corkscrews and Diagonal Overcoats, Plain & Satin Faced, $5.00 $5.50, $6,00, $6.50, $7.50, $8.00, $10,00, $12,00, $15,00, &c.

MEN'S BLACK BEAVER COATS, ALL PRICES.

CHILD'S Overcoats, Fancy Styles. The Handsomest Assortment ever seen in Bellefonte, Plain or Striped or Barred, with Cape or without Cape, Big Collars, Little Collars, Astrachan Trimmed or Plain, $1.50, $2.00 $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 and $8.00.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, just as Many Styles and Varieties, $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, and $10.00

LADIES, LOOK AT OUR PLUSH COATS, JACKETS AND MODJESKAS.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—Cold, winter weather will now be the best for trade.

—When you have work employ Americans at living wages.

—Prepare for the advent of Centre county school teachers.

—The platform at the depot looks as if it would make quite a good place to dance.

—Clem Dale, Esq's, ulster overcoat makes him resemble a Judge of the courts.

—Mr. Will Speer left one article of ornament behind in Youngstown. He says he had a beautiful mustache, but it was too heavy to bring so far.

—Mr. Richard's pretty frame house on Linn street appears to be almost ready for occupancy. It is an excellent addition to that thoroughfare.

—The two new houses on East High street, south side, being erected by Dr. E. S. Dorworth and C. P. Mingle, respectively, have quite an imposing appearance.

—The Presbyterian ladies very earnestly thank the public who so largely patronized their festival on Tuesday. It was a success and all who attended were well fed.

—By many who speak favorably of the President's message it is temed "an exhaustive document." It certainly quite exhausted us Tuesday evening when we attempted to read it.

—The room in which the Presbyterian festival was held on Tuesday was thronged nearly all the afternoon and evening and the receipts must have aggregated a handsome sum.

—A social hop was given in Scott's bazar, Lock Haven, on Monday evening, in honor of Miss Nellie Bradley of Bellefonte who is the guest of Miss Maggie Smale, in the former place.

—Mrs. Andrew Conway, of this place, died on Tuesday morning after a long illness. She was a member of the Catholic church. She has quite a large number of relatives living in this place and vicinity.

—How modestly W. E. Gray, Esq's quaint and graceful frame residence, now building, will blossom between the larger buildings on either side. In a flower garden it is better not to have all calla lillies and dahlia's. The violet and primrose look prettier for being between them.

—The Logan Hose Company will hold their 19th annual ball in the hall in the Bush Arcade, on the evening of December 31 (New Year's Eve). It will be a masquerade ball and is expected to be very enjoyable. The proceeds will be used in the purchase of a new carpet for the hall of the hose house.

—Very solemn, impressive and earnest were the funeral services on Tuesday over the remains of the late Mrs. Johanna Hillibish. They were conducted by Rev. D. S. Monroe, D D., pastor of the Methodist church. The following named gentlemen officiated as pall bearers: John Brachbill, George Bayard, James Rankin, Wilbur Twitmire, Wm. S. Tripple and John Olewine. The attendance at the services was large.

—This afternoon at 2 o'clock, Charles Fairlamb Seibert, the three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Seibert, was laid to rest in the cemetery. The death of the little boy, already recorded, occurred on Monday morning. The afflicted parents have the earnest sympathy of a legion of friends. The Heavenly Father has called home another of His innocent ones before any of the evil influences of earth could touch or contaminate.

Some favor a tariff for revenue only some a tariff with incidental protection, and some a tariff for protection, *per se;* but a large majority favor the free use of Salvation Oil for cuts and bruises.

An endless chain of certificates verify the excellency of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

A Home-spun Cabinet.

How would this do for the President's cabinet?

Secretary of State—James Milliken, Esq.

Secretary of the Treasury—John P. Harris.

Secretary of War—Walter W. Bayard.

Postmaster General—Harry Valentine.

Attorney General—Wilbur F. Reeder.

Secretary of the Navy—Wm. Jones.

Secretary of the Interior—Wm. Lyon.

Secretary of Agriculture (when the offices is created)—Uriah Stover, who raised the biggest turnips of the season.

This would be a beautiful and harmonious mixture of local Republicans and would constitute a very happy family.

Always Young.

Why is my wife so precious in my sight?
Is it because my eyes are always bright,
And grace and modesty are in her air?
Neither, believe me, though she's very fair,
She say, and says it with an earnest diction:
"This growing old, I find, is all a fiction,
Since fortune sent me 'Favorite Prescription.'"

Dr. Pierce's famous remedy of that name is, indeed, a perfect specific for "female weakness," and kindred ailments. By druggists.

Cleanse the liver, stomach, bowels and whole system by using Dr Pierce's Pellets.

All Aboard for the G. A. R. Meeting.

Arrangements have been made with the different lines of Railroad running to Bellefonte to sell excursion tickets from Philipsburg, Lock Haven, Snow Shoe, Lewisburg, and all intermediate points Dec. 11th and to return on the 12th for the Grand Army meeting of Dec. 11th. Application has also been made to have the night train from Tyrone to Lock Haven remain in Bellefonte until 10.30 p. m. of Dec. 11th, in order to take all who want to go east of Bellefonte on that night.

COMMITTEE ON GRAND ARMY DAY.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing the business in City of Toledo County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surface of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J CHENY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

"It's only a question of time," and a short time, too, as to when your rheumatism will yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1889 of the startling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been is issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fourth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1889 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail, to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

"How can I leave thee, O my love?" warbled Adolphus, under the window of Eliza, one shimmering moonlight night; when up spoke the policeman on that beat, and harshly said: "Come now, young man, just move on. The family what lived there moved two weeks ago."

A Good Newspaper.

This is about the time of year when newspaper readers make up their lists of papers for the ensuing year. No such list is complete unless it contains the name of THE PITTSBURG TIMES. THE TIMES should be found on the reading table of every household. It contains the United Press news from all parts of the world and special correspondence from every important point. Correct local reports and fearless editorials on important topics are features of the paper and full accurate market reports are a specialty. It is the best and cheapest daily newspaper published in Pittsburg. The terms of subscription are $3 00 per year, by the month 30 cts. Address THE TIMES, Pittsburg, Pa.

"Young man," said an irate father to a would-be-son-in law, "there's the door." "I see it," replied the young man cooly; "it's a very nice door, but you ought to oil the hinges."

"Papa, is the Mills bill a dollar bill?" "No, my son, why do you ask?" "Oh, 'cause ten mills make a cent, ten cents make a dime, and ten dimes make a dollar, you know, and if a dollar ain't a Mills bill, what is it?"

Catarrh

May affect any portion of the body where the mucous membrane is found. But catarrh of the head is by far the most common, and the most liable to be neglected. It cannot be cured by local applications. Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the catarrh, and soon effects a permanent cure. At the same time Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the whole system, and makes one feel renewed in strength and health. If you suffer from catarrh, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Ringing Noises

Impure Blood

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and received great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I am never without the medicine in my house as I think it is worth its weight in gold." MRS. G. B. GIBB, 1029 Eighth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures Catarrh

"I was troubled with that annoying disease, nasal catarrh, and never found relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. L. ROUTT, Marksburg, Ky. N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

OUR BUTTER FACTORIES ON THE Cream Gathering Plan, or PRIVATE DAIRIES, THE COOLEY CREAMER PROCESS

EXCELS ALL OTHER METHODS. SEE RECORD:

COLD MEDALS at Richmond, Va., Exposition, Oct. and Nov., 1888.
COLD MEDAL at BAY STATE FAIR, Springfield, Mass., Oct., 1888.
COLD MEDAL DELAWARE STATE FAIR at Dover, Oct., 1888.
FOUR First Premiums out of possible Six at Buffalo N. Y. Exposition Sep. '88.
Five First Premiums out of a possible Seven at Bay State Fair, Oct. 1888.
First Premium on Factory Butter at Maine State Fair, 1888.
First Premium on Factory Butter at New Hampshire State Grange Fair, 1888.
First Premium and Sweepstakes, Vermont State Fair, 1888.
COLD MEDAL, PARIS, (France,) Expositions, '79 and '82, after TESTS of SIX WEEKS at the Palace of Industry in competition with all leading systems of the world.
COLD MEDAL at Royal Agricultural Exhibition, London, England, 1879.
COLD MEDAL and Sweepstakes at International Dairy Fair, N. Y., '78 & '79.

COLD MEDAL Berks Co., Pa, 1885.
SILVER MEDALS awarded are too numerous to mention.
DO NOT PLEDGE YOUR MILK until you have examined into the COOLEY SYSTEM of CREAM GATHERING. It is less labor, less expense and pays better net proceeds. Full line of ENGINES, CHURNS and everything used in BUTTER FACTORIES or Private Dairies. Send for Illustrated Circulars before purchasing of others.

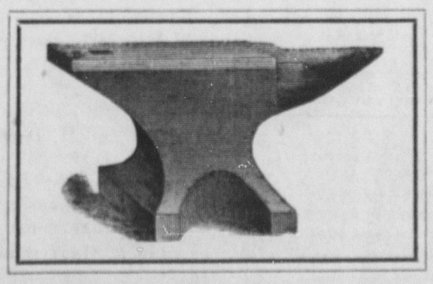
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vermont.

WE SELL The New Perfect RANGES, Susquehanna, Lady Washington, and many other styles of Cook Stoves.

H. A. MCKEE & BRO.

SOLE Agency for CENTRE CO. for the SOUTH BEND Chilled Plows and Repairs.

HARDWARE!



HARDWARE!

We shall do our utmost to please you. We have experienced men in our employ. We have added largely to our stock and especially ask you to patronize the new firm. We claim to carry the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE LINE of Hardware, in all its details, of any one store in this county, and we sell goods low.

WOLF'S HAND MADE TINWARE You know what that means.

H. A. MCKEE & BRO.

THE ONLY PLACE in town that PURE MIXED PAINT is sold.

AN UNPLEASANT AWAKENING.—George: "Some men seem born to popularity, others to isolation. You and I have lived in the same town, in the same walk of life, yet you have a whole army of friends, I scarcely any." Gus: "You are mistaken, George. I thought the same, myself, I confess, but this morning I discovered my mistake." "Mistake?" "Yes, I've been trying to borrow £5."

10c write your name address plainly and send to the FOR and post office on a postal card only *legitimate* 1c.

Sporting and Sensational paper in the country and receive a sample copy free. Agents can make big pay, and News Agents can sell this paper freely, openly and above board. Order through News Co. only. Returnable if not sold. THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, No 252 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.—Permanent employment and good salary or commission. Address, A. D. PRATT, Nurseryman, Rochester, N Y. 20 46 4t

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

CONGRATULATES

Every American Farmer, Wage Earner and Business Man, the Union Volunteers, the Settlers of the Western Territories, every Young Man and Woman, the Freedom of the South, our American Fishermen and Shipbuilders, and the Whole People Generally on the

SALVATION OF THEIR WELFARE

which was won at the polls on November 6th: In the prosperity, which is likely to follow, the men of both parties will share; but to the Republican voters, works and press, is due the credit.

During Gen. Harrison's administration, THE TRIBUNE will continue to advocate the great measures of public policy with which its name is indentified. Great responsibilitie now rest, not only on the new administration, but on the Republican party and press, with reference to shaping legislation so as to give practical effect to the people. It is no time now, for farmers, wage-earners, Union veterans, and others, whose interests have been imperiled by an administration of free traders and rebel brigadiers, to relax their interest in public affairs and let things take their course. On the contrary, it would seem to be the duty of all voters to co-operate earnestly in the advancement of measures undertaken in their behalf, and to lend their support to great newspapers, which are doing original and aggressive work to promote their welfare.

It is conceded by the entire country, that THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE has initiated a great variety of the valuable and successful popular discussions of the past year. Its labor for the farmers (not yet half finished) has been aggressive and effective. Its great exposure of the sham "reform" of the Cleveland administration was crushing and final; no attempt was ever made to answer it. Its position on temperence brought back numerous third party votes to the Republican ranks. Its broadsides on the tariff and other questions have done much to prove, beyond question, that the Republican party is the best friend of the poor people of the country and of the settlers of the Western territories. It fixed beyond controversy the responsibility for the defeat of much needed pension legislation in Congress. On many other important questions THE TRIBUNE did loyal and successful work. It undertook, for the sake of the cause, many important, laborous and far-reaching tasks, involving immense research and useful in setting in quicker motion the forces which won the victory. Its course in the future may be judged by the past.

THE TRIBUNE is not exclusively devoted to politics. It is a general newspaper, presenting the news of the world in each issue, together with fiction, miscellany, matters "for the Home Circle" and for 'Young Folks, with excellent and accurate market reports, book reviews, and foreign correspondence, and two pages a week on Agriculture. For the family, it is absolutely unexcelled among newspapers.

Subscription Rates—Weekly, $1 a year; extra copy with every five. Semi-Weekly $2 a year; extra copy with every five. Daily, $9.50 per year. Sunday TRIBUNE, $2. New subscribers receive the paper until Jan. 1, 1890.

Premiums—(1) Waverly Novels, complete in 6 vols. (2) Cooper's fascinating 'Leather Stocking Tales,' 6 vols. (3) Irving's 'Life of Washington.' (4) Ten one-dollar books, any one of which is sent for two subscribers, viz.: Essay of Lord Bacon,' 'Edgar A. Poe's Tales,' 'French Revolution by Carlyle,' 'Great Generals by Great Authors,' 'Poems by Sir Walter Scott,' 'Greek Mythology,' 'Don Quixote,' 'Arabian Nights,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' and 'Swiss Family Robinson.' (5) Winchester Hunting Rifle, breech loading. (6) Remington breech-loading Shot Gun. (7) 'New York Tribune's History of the United States and Pocket Atlas of the World.' (8) THE TRIBUNE'S great 'Book of Open Air Sports.' (9) Wood's Household Medicine.' (10) Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. (11) Waltham Watch. Send for circular describing them in full.

LIBRARY OF TRIBUNE EXTRAS.

Every year THE TRIBUNE prints an Almanac and Index and several bound 'Extras' It is proposed now to systematize the publication of these Extras, and to issue them, regularly once a month 12 numbers per year. The Almanac will be issued in its old form, only with new, valuable and extensive additions to the contents, the number for 1889, by the way, containing complete returns of the Presidential election The other numbers will be made up with pages of about monthly magazine size. There will be one or two numbers per year, devoted to the latest ideas in 'Knitting and crochet.' Several will contain complete novels. Others will be made up of entertaining features of special and permanant value relating to Science, Society, Literature, Politics, etc. Single copies, 25 cents. Price, per year, for the 12 numbers, $2. THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK. 20-49 3t

ALL SORTS.

Lady: "And what does your father do?" Little girl: "Oh, papa is a doctor." Lady: "Indeed! I suppose he practises a great deal, does he not?" Little girl: "Oh, no. He doesn't practise any more now, he knows how."

Thanksgiving day, Freddy, is celebrated at the end of November, because it is thought that those who have safely pulled through the wear and tear of a political campaign may be in a truly grateful mood.

"Here's a piece of pie," said an R street woman to a hungry tramp at the back door. "Thanks," he replied, catching eagerly at it and biting a horseshoe out of it. "Don't you want a knife to cut it with?" she inquired. The tramp looked hurt. "Madam," he said, in freezing tones, "do I look like a man who would eat pie with a knife?"

"What will it cost me, Uncle Rastus, to have my coop whitewashed?" "I kain't tell you yet, sah, till I make an estimate ob de size and dimenshuns." That night the owner was disturbed by a loud noise in the hen-coop. "Hi, there!" he shouted from an upper window, "what are you doing there?" "It's Uncle Rastus," was the reply, "and he's figuring on the size and dimenshuns ob de coop."

Ma Got.—"Amanthy," said the old lady from the head of the stairs, "what does that young feller mean by stayin' so late?" "Excuse me one moment, Mr. Herring," said Amanthy, and she closed the parlor door softly and whispered hoarsely up the stairs: "I think he means business, ma. You get to bed."

A Suggestive Observation.—She (looking over the Autumn landscape): "Isn't it perfectly beautiful, George?" He: "It is simply delicious! I could gaze on it for hours. Do you know that every time I look on those glorious tinted Autumn leaves they remind me of you?" "In what way?" "They look as if they appealed to one to be pressed."

He was Getting His Pay.—City Cousin: "And how did you leave all the folks at the farm, Uncle John? Do you known we had such a delightful time last Summer! I'm sure we put you to a great deal of trouble; and I was saying to papa this morning that I didn't know how we could ever repay you for your great kindness. By the way, how much are those eggs that you brought in to us?" Country Cousin: "Eight dollars—two dozen at four dollars a dozen."

"I saw Bankerson, the merchant, and had a long talk with him this afternoon," said one traveling man to another at the hotel.

"I'll bet you didn't have as long a talk with him as I had with a man this morning."

"How long was your talk?"

"Four hundred miles. I talked to him by telephone."

Reginald—"Papa, can I have a piece of mince pie?"

Papa—"You may if you promise not to tell mamma that I gave it to you." (Pie is devoured in silence.)

Reginald—"Please can I have some more?"

Papa (sternly)—"No more, sir!"

Reginald (after a pause)—"If you don't let me, I shall tell mamma"

He got it.

Agent—"I'd like to insure your life."

Respectable old party—"I don't want my life insured."

"But we offer special inducements. Every policy is paid on death."

"Well, all the companies do that."

"Yes, but we pay up even if you are hanged. How's that for a special inducement?"

Face powder does not always help a young woman to go off quickly in the matrimonial market.

Teacher—Willie, what is the capital of Canada? Willie—The money taken there by United States financiers and boodlers.

The season is at hand when chicken thieves enter upon their fowl crusade. A shot gun heavily loaded may be used to imtimidate these rascals.

The German Mother-in-Law.—Clerk: "I would like to have permission to be absent this afternoon." Boss: "Why do you want to be absent?" "My wife's mother, who has been staying with us for several months, is about to leave for her home, and it would afford me a great deal of pleasure to accompany her to the depot." "Why, certainly. I've got a mother-in-law, too, so I've been there to some extent myself. Whenever you want to celebrate a little family jubilee like that you are entitled to a day off."

Wouldn't Keep 'Em in Fire-Wood.—Sturdy Farmer: "Wan' ter marry my darter, eh? Wall, what hev ye got ter support her with?" Impecunious Youth: "I admit, sir, that I am meagerly supplied with this world's goods; but think of my family connections. We have one of the finest genealogical trees in the country." "Huh! Won't keep a family in fire-wood more'n three weeks."

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dress-makers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as a nutritive cordial and restorative tonic.

For soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

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It is the result of over half a century's observation, study and experience. Yet this embodies no compilation of his former books, IT IS WHOLLY A NEW BOOK. If 30 years ago he could produce a book that has had a sale of over fifteen hundred thousand copies, and has made his name familiar in nearly every English-speaking home in the United States, Canada, and South America, what KIND of a book could or would he produce as his Crowning Life Work, WITH MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS OF ADDITIONAL PRACTICE AND EXPERIENCE? The book itself answers the question, and is the most valuable production in the history of book publishing.

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A FORCE IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

There was hard fighting all along the line in the Republican campaign for the Presidency this year; but we think it can safely be said that in the contest of ideas and popular education which has just ended, THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE fairly surpassed all competitors on the Republican side in the originality, force, and success of its work in behalf of the national ticket. THE TRIBUNE did not make a mistake. Every blow it struck made clearer to men of both parties the absolute impregnability of the Republican position. It certainly set people to thinking, by its broadsides on civil service reform, the tariff, the discriminations of the Cleveland Administration against Union soldiers, its revelation of the drift of wage-earners away from the free trade party, its admirable work for the farmer and for temperance, and the persistency with which it claimed and proved that England desires the defeat of Protection in America. Over 2,300,000 copies of THE TRIBUNE'S political leaflets were circulated during the campaign. If to any Republican newspaper must be awarded the merit of leadership, we doubt if there is one which will contest it with THE TRIBUNE. The paper has proved itself anew to be a practical force in national affairs, as well as devoted champion of Republican ideas. For readers who want a national newspaper, in addition to their home journal [and every one does now], there is none more worthy their perusal than THE TRIBUNE. The prospectus of that paper is printed by us to-day. New subscribers to the Weekly and Semi-Weekly get the paper until January 1, 1890. Among the premiums offered this year are the Waverly Novels, THE TRIBUNE'S excellent "Books of Open-Air Sports," Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, a variety of standard dollar books, a good shot gun, a good rifle, and a few other articles of standard value. The "Open-Air Sports" book is a fine holiday gift.

A Picture of It.

There is now on exhibition in Harrison, N. J., a wonderful electric light globe. The globe itself is of immense size and includes within it 15,000 smaller globes, each containing a light of many candle power. Its cost is $10,000. It must indeed be a marvelous sight rivaling what would be the lustre of a vast diamond if we could imagine one so stupendous as this globe.

What brought this to our mind was the fact that a miniature reproduction of this globe in a picture is now exhibited in one of the front windows of Zeller's drug store.

—The editor of the Pittsburg paper—the *Labor Tribune*—was in Bellefonte last week. His paper had libeled employes of the nail works here and as a very strong case of libel was made out against him he was in considerably perplexity. But the prosecutors here exacted from him the name of the individual who sent him the libelous information and compelled him to retract, setling it without pushing the prosecution, though it was in their power to make it pretty hot for the indiscreet editor, who will likely hereafter refer to the Bellefonte nail works and employes in only the most respectful terms.

—Andrew Buranorski, the murderer of Bernard Cassidy, at Enterprise Mines, near Osceola, has not yet been captured. James Cassidy, a brother of the murdered man, accompanied by Squire J. M'Lehman, of Osceola, was in Bellefonte on Thursday to make arrangements in regard to the pursuit of the murderer. We consider it a mistake that the commissioners refuse to pay the expenses of those who go in pursuit. And when a murder is committed why will not the commissioners offer a reward for his capture?

Letter List.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the post office at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., November 26, 1888:

Miss Amanda Blis, Miss Licia Blacan, H. A. Brown, Miss Maria S. Garbrick, Loyd Hysler, R. B. Knee, E. C. McCandless, Mrs. M. C. Rees, Mary Harriet Reed, Andrew L. White.

Persons inquiring for letters named in the above list will please say advertised
JAS. H. DOBBINS, P. M.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Schofield entertained about thirty-five or forty of their friends in very handsome style on Friday evening at their residence No. 22 Thomas street. The party was in honor of Miss Mary Fleck, of Philipsburg, who is now their guest. The genial company present greatly enjoyed the festivities and time sped by as if on the wings of the wind.

—We asked Mr. Robert Cole, only a few days ago, if that important event was near at hand, and he smilingly replied neither negatively or affirmatively. But he went to State College on Thanksgiving day where he was wedded to Miss Fulton. Robert is a first-class and popular gentleman and he and his bride have our most earnest congratulations on the happy event.

—Bellefonte newspapers are sadly disgruntled because the new railroad station building does not cover a ten-acre lot.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Come now, we are glad that the building we have does not cover a ten-acre lot, for to make it cover that much surface it would have to be rolled out thin as gold leaf. That would be entirely "too thin."

New Bartender (lately employed as a drug clerk, to customer who has called for whiskey)—Have you a physician's prescription, sir? We have to be very careful, you know, in selling poison.

Miscellaneous.

If You Are Sick

With Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Female Troubles, Fever and Ague, Sleeplessness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Prostration, use Paine's Celery Compound and be cured. In each of these the cause is mental or physical overwork, anxiety, exposure or malaria, the effect of which is to weaken the nervous system, resulting in one of these diseases. Remove the CAUSE with that great Nerve Tonic, and the RESULT will disappear.

Paine's Celery Compound

JAS. L. BOWEN, Springfield, Mass., writes:—"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be excelled as a Nerve Tonic. In my case a single bottle wrought a great change. My nervousness entirely disappeared, and from it the resulting affection of the stomach, heart and liver, and the whole tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated. I tell my friends, if sick as I have been, Paine's Celery Compound

Will Cure You!

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

For the Aged, Nervous, Debilitated.

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Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond*, and take no other.

A Dress Dyed
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A Child can use them!

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1. A Full Classical Course of four years.
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5. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry.
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9. **Special Courses** are arranged to meet the wants of individual students.

Military drill is required. Expenses for board and incidentals very low. Tuition free. Young ladies under charge of a competent lady Principal.

For Catalogues, or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., President,
8-tf State College, Centre Co., Pa.

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Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best
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If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
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CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.
For Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver diseases. Cure guaranteed. Office, 831 ARCH St., Philadelphia. All druggists. Try it. $1 a bottle, six for $5. 20 13 1y

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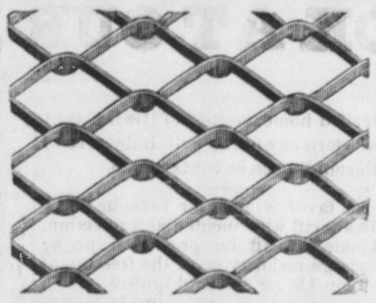

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MADE FROM STEEL PLATES FOR
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LATHING FOR BUILDINGS, ETC.

It can be made a substitute for nearly every purpose for which wire is used, and is far more durable, and cheaper.

Expanded Metal is made from a narrow strip of Steel, Brass or other like material, cut with the grain and pushed out or expanded into diamond-shaped meshes. It is much superior to wire work in every way, and it is solid at all points of intersection.

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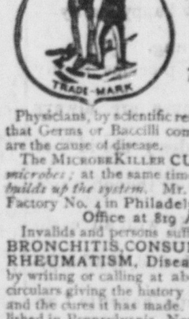

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The Great GERM or BACTERIA DESTROYER.
To Cure Disease, Remove the Cause.

Physicians, by scientific researches, have discovered that Germs or Bacilli commonly called Microbes, are the cause of disease.

The MICROBE KILLER CURES by *destroying the microbes*; at the same time *purifies the blood* and *builds up the system*. Mr. Radam has established Factory No. 4 in Philadelphia.

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Invalids and persons suffering from CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, Diseases of the Blood, etc., by writing or calling at above address, will receive circulars giving the history of the MICROBE KILLER and the cures it has made. Agencies will be established in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia, which this Factory will supply. This Germicide is

A SURE RESTORATIVE TO HEALTH.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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Having leased the Bindery from the *Centre Democrat*, I am now prepared to do all kinds of binding at short notice. Persons having magazines, old books, or anything in our line should give us a call. Blank books, and Hotel Registers done in the neatest style, and at lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. B. KUNZ, - - Lessee.
Second floor, Old Conrad Building.
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HARRISON'S MENAGERIE.

New York Telegram.]

The latest addition to the pleasures of being elected President is a menagerie.

If General Harrison keeps on he will rival Barnum—the great and only Phineas T.

The first instalment was a rabbit.

Several other animals have arrived since the election.

Now the ornithologist begins to loom up.

A big American eagle is on its way to Indianapolis from this State.

The proud bird of freedom is intended as a pet for the President-elect.

Eagles as pets have never proved to be successes.

It is much nicer in a picture than in person.

Somebody ought to send General Harrison a good, big bulldog to add to his menagerie.

It might not be a handsome addition.

It would be a useful one, though,

When office seekers, who are now flocking to the President-elect's house, arrive, the dog might be brought into play.

The office seeker and the dog could be shut up in a room.

If the office seeker survived and showed no traces of rabies, he should be given an office.

The dog test would be a new feature.

It would beat civil service all hollow.

A man who could successfully cope with a savage bulldog would make a good office holder.

It would be bad for the dog sometimes, though.

An Ohio office seeker has a grip like death.

He never lets go, and the dog would die of exhaustion.

But give the dog test a fair trial anyhow.

The Quick and the Dead.

Address by Rev. S. Small at Chickering Hall, New York November 24.

When a great battle has been ended the surgeons go forth to search for the quick and the dead. The quick may in many instances be saved, but the dead are past hope. The duty of the third party is to examine that part of the field where it fought and to search for its quick and its dead. I am glad it was a kind of sham battle, and we had a chance to eliminate the arrant cowards of the party. We had too many fuss and feathers and æsthetics. This is an age of practical politics and we must let people see that we can do something. Why was it that more men gathered around the Hoffman House last night than voted the Prohibition ticket in the state of New York? It was because something had been done in which those men were interested.

We sometimes "pitch into" newspapers because they give more attention to base ball than revival and religious meetings. But if those fellows just went out to the field and grabbled at each other and then marched back to the city the newspapers would soon stop noticing them. They do something. They knock the insides out of a ball; send it over the left-field fence and make a man slide sixteen feet to a base. The people are interested in that. But we have been indulging simply in prophetic wind. Those who do it hereafter might as well go and whistle in a graveyard. When Sam Small goes into a fight hereafter, he is going to do something. Someone is going to get hit, and someone is going to get hurt.

I don't believe in National Prohibition politics. Hereafter I am going to have something practical about my principles, about my vote and about what I do. Principle is worth more to me than all the parties that ever tramped the globe. The liquor dealers don't care for party. They elect the man that will favor their cause, of whatever party they be. I don't believe in letting the devil's crowd get ahead of me on a proposition of common sense.

We Prohibitionists have held the balance of power in fifty-two congressional districts, and we might have used our power to have men put into office favorable to prohibition. But the Prohibition party has constantly run independent tickets, instead of joining with some other party, and as a consequence we have no representation. We have also held the balance of power in several of the states, but we have lost our opportunity because we have placed party above principle. When we begin to do something the newspapers will be talking about it, the politicians will be hustling on account of it, and we will be getting some victories. Nationally, I think all the flowery, roseate ideas of having a Prohibition President, and our marching up to the White House and drinking his health in pure cold water, will not be realized for a long time.

Restoring Fainting Persons.

"Very few persons know how to attend to one who has fainted," said a doctor recently to a reporter for the *Mail and Express*. "They will often insist on raising fainting persons to a sitting or upright position. That is a great mistake, and is sufficient to destroy the spark of life which remains. A short time ago an eminent English statesman died by this action, and in holding an inquest the coroner was very emphatic in telling how wrong those who had attended him had been. When persons faint the best thing to do is to keep them in a prone position while restoratives and local means are applied to enable them, if possible, to regain conciousness."

Col. Yerger (to grocer): "I want you to come around to my house some day and take a look at a goat I've got." "Why do you want me to see the goat?" asked the grocer, somewhat mystified. "Because he is the only honest butter in town, and you ought to see what it looks like."

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—December.

—The last month in 1888.

—Did you feast on turkey?

—The Rink was open Thursday evening.

—The Undines danced on Wednesday evening.

—She rink will be open on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

—In Canada the snow drifts are already ten feet deep.

—Hunters say that rabbits are becoming more numerous.

—Nine inches of snow fell at Ebensburg Thursday night.

—The mountains east of town are covered deep with snow.

—The new station building, it is expected, will be completed by Christmas.

—Miss Bella Miller, who teaches the school at Sandy Ridge, instructs 85 pupils.

—Altoona is flooded with counterfeit coin representing the silver fifties of 1858.

—J. B. Ker, of Harrisburg, has invented another telephone and received a patent.

—A spacious platform, 150 feet long, has been constructed at the west side of the station.

—There will be skating at the rink this evening for those who care for that amusement.

—A new Methodist church building at Fairbrook will be dedicated on Sunday, December 16.

—There was a very large attendance at the rink, on Thursday evening, the first time it was open this season to the public.

—A large panther followed John Lingle through Penns Valley the other day, but was frightened away by the discharge of Lingle's gun.

—The railroad station at Oak Hill this county, was burglarized the other night and $30 in money stolen. All the money was not taken.

—Mrs. Foster Housel, while returning from church at Rock Hill, this county, on the evening of the 27th, was trampled by a horse and badly bruised.

—Charles Long has purchased the store of Ralph Spiglemeyer, at Spring Mills, and will take possession of the same about the middle of December.

—A statement of the number of sharp shooters and marksmen in Company B, who were qualified during the season is: 6 sharpshooters, 11 marksmen; total 17.

—We are tired of hearing that P. T. Barnum is about to retire from the show business. He is not in the habit of retiring from such profitable employment

—The fair and festival to be held by the ladies of the Lutheran church social will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday during institute week, December 18 and 19.

—The post office people did not have much rest on Thanksgiving. All the weekly papers were received which gave them twenty bags of mail matter to dispose of.

—The repairs to Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, cost $13.000. At the reopening ceremonies on Tuesday of this week almost $4000 of this amount was subscribed.

—Rev. J. W. Bain, of Altoona, was the victim of a runaway accident in that city on Tuesday of this week. His horse ran away and he was thrown from the buggy, being hurt quite severely.

—An uptown lady has adopted the fashion of "tipping" her hat to the gentlemen. So as not to necessitate using her hand for the purpose she has invented a patent tipper, which is a success.

—Mr. John Toner, who is employed by the Centre Iron Company, was quite seriously injured on Thursday by being squeezed between the car and the cage or basket which is used to deposit ore in the cars.

—The report issued by the State Board of Health is a useful and excellent volume, containing much valuable information in regard to the health not only of communities but also of individuals, schools, etc. It reflects credit on the department.

—On Wednesday of this week Mr. William Mckingenfelter of Altoona and Miss Amanda J. Pringle, of Port Matilda, were united in marriage at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. W. R. Whitney, pastor of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal church in Altoona.

—At certain times in the night Bellefonte needs no street lights. When either the furnace of the Collins Brothers or that of the Center Iron Company flashes forth its brightest light the heavens become all aglow and a light is reflected through the whole town.

—The discharge of a gun followed by the screaming of a woman in a house occupied by A. W. Ralston and owned by M. G. Gray, in Philipsburg, on Wednesday of this week attracted attention to the house. When parties entered it was found that Mr. Ralston had been shot through the head. His wife said he had committed suicide and it is believed this is the case as he made an attempt to destroy his life once before. A coroner's inquest will be held.

A NOBLE SERVICE.

That's what the Union Thanksgiving Meeting Proved to Be.

There were perhaps not more than three hundred people at the union Thanksgiving service in the Methodist church.

All the ministers were there and the service was in every respect magnificent.

The choir was a harmonious mixture of Methodists and Presbyterians and the opening anthem was one of those delightful melodies which must live forever.

Rev. E. Everett Hoshour read the Scripture and Rev. Mr. Hayden made the opening prayer.

The prayer was a beautiful and impressive one, invoking blessings on all the rulers in this Nation, and praying that they may not be either partisan or sectional in their administration.

Rev. W. H. H. Snyder delivered the sermon. It was rich in thought, noble in sentiment, practical in its teachings.

The text was "Be thankful" from Psalm 100: 4. It will do all of our readers good to know what was in this sermon and we shall make liberal extracts:

After telling of the Thanksgiving Proclamations, he said: "But much as we like the custom, we are yet disposed to doubt whether the mere appointment of the day with all its ancestral prestige and executive sanction will render it to us a truly religious festival—unless by solemn meditation we are prepared for its observance. It is easy to omit for a day our ordinary business, to assemble in God's house for religous worship and then retire to the enjoyment of an elaborate dinner. But this, we think, is not performing the religious duty of thanksgiving."

In order to give plain and practical observations on the duty in general he divided his subject as follows: the hindrances, the helps and the reasons for the thankfulness.

We particularly enjoyed his observations under the division—the hindrances.

"The old Saxon word—grymetan—whence comes our Anglo-saxon "to grumble," expresses only an original law of our fallen, human constitution. A happy feeling, indeed, in an unfallen spirit; but in a fallen a feeling resulting in dissatisfaction with the present, and thus in grumbling. This feeling of dissatisfaction began in Eden. Eve fretting, fault finding, grumbling about the forbidden tree in the midst of the garden; and hence as a true lineal exercise it has been manifest in all her descendents. The infant in his mother's arms, the school boy on his way to school, the farmer at the weather, the doctor at the night call, the merchant about trade, the lawyer about retaining fees, the minister about his salary. Indeed, the whole human race imitate their first mother and complainingly grumble. It is a law of nature, and like all other laws it may have its uses. Grumbling may be medicinal—an operation whereby nature relieves sorrow. Just as tears, so querulous words may serve as an escape valve of anguish and relieve sensibilities. But however beneficial this grumbling may be, it almost universally degenerates into maligunant, everlasting faultfinding. It then becomes positively hurtful. It impairs the freshness and healthfulness of the mind, induces morbid moods of thought, makes the man a torture to himself and a curse to the neighborhood, weakens his influence, destroys his character, renders him a wretch here and tends to make him wretched hereafter."

"Now there are various things which operate as obstacles to thankfulness. First, there is the habit of looking too much at other people and too little at ourselves."

"If we would fling overboard all but our own peculiar cares and troubles and sit down to feast on the rich viands God has provided for us, then our lightened and relieved bark would float buoyantly over the waters and with glad songs and bright skies we would go on our way rejoicing."

"We think more of the thousand dollars lost than of the twenty thousand left us. More of the one month of sickness than of the eleven months of health, more of one beloved friend dead than the many yet living, more of the mournful silence in the one sepulchre than of all the sweet voices of our happy households."

As helps to thankfulness he instanced—the entertaining of a just and philosophic view of life's nature and mission.'

"And as a true appreciation of the *real* uses of things will go far to render us thankful for the peculiar size and and shape of the blessings God gives us."

"We lift the glass of imagination to the far hills that, mellowed by distance and haloed with the purple and gold of the setting sun, look like fairy lands, and grow impatient and dissatisfied with the present and possessed."

The speaker related the story of the of the origin of Thanksgiving day and also its influence in leading "Good King George" to appoint a day of thanksgiving.

"To become truly thankful we must be Christians."

"I think it would be enough to shame any man out of his miserable mood of grumbling just to sit honestly down for an hour and count over his blessings. Just contrast your own condition this day with that of the exulting pilgrims when they kept their thanksgiving festival."

"If some great affliction befalls you give it one grand outburst of relieving tears and be done with it. Bury the blessing that God takes from you with befitting rites of lamentation; but do not embalm the dead thing as a memorial mummy and keep it as an everlasting spectre of misery in the midst of your dwelling?

"The man walks about with his sighs like the wind in in a cedar bush—his steps as the grinding of a hearse over unbroken gravel stones, and the impenitant man looks on with recoil and says: "Well, if that man is walking to glory it is a poor thing, to make the best of it." Suppose that an angel should come down from the skies and walk up and down among men with his brow wrinkled with sadness and his eyes dim with tears. Why then even if God's fire car with its flaming coursers—as when Enoch was translated—should stand at your threshold, where is the man among you that would mount it gladly and with loosened rein and a bounding heart spring exultingly toward a heaven whose very angels seem wretched?"

The parts of the sermon which we omitted were as excellent as the detached portions we have given. So the thousand or more readers of this paper who didn't hear it can have some idea what they missed.

Rev. Mr. Brown made a closing prayer and Rev. Mr. Kerns, of Huntingdon, dismissed the congregation.

Briefs From Houserville.

HOUSERVILLE, Nov. 26, 1888.

Rather cold weather at present.

Corn is a good crop this season.

Mr. George Hollabaugh removed from this place to Morris's & Co's lime kiln, where he will engage at work for the winter.

Mr. R. C. Palmer is visiting his parents at Potters Mills.

D. F. Houser still continues to call at Rock Mill.

Mrs. E. T. Rhone, of Munson Station, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Herkheimer, in this place.

Miss Lucy Wirtz and Miss May Houser were among those who attended Hollabaugh's moving.

Another wedding is on record, it being that of Mr. J. D. Wirtz and Miss Lizzie Bhers, both of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Tibbens are spending a few days among friends and relatives in Philipsburg.

E. Houser is one of the party that went hunting in Elk county.

Rev. Emmenhizer preached in the U. B. church Sabbath evening.

Mr. H. W. Baird is paying strict attention to the young ladies of Lemont.

G. S. Keller, the prominent factory man, is doing a good business.

The cheerful hum of Cronemiller's cider press is no longer heard.

The prospects are good for another board fence in Houserville.

Go to E. M. Shuey's store for bargains.

J. Houser is busy in his mill chopping corn.

We are sorry for the departure of Mr. Showalter, of this place.

The public roads and bridges are repaired.

AUTUMN.

Distinguished Ecclesiastics in Bellefonte.

In a recent issue of this paper we made a mistake in saying that Rev. Father Benton delivered the very excellent temperance sermon in the Roman Catholic Church on Monday evening. It was by Rev. Father Noel, of Lewistown.

In giving the names of distinguished ecclesiastics who were here during the forty hours devotions, we overlooked one whose rank in the church is among the highest in the country, viz., Rev. Monseignor Brennan D D., D. F. H., S. C. L., of the Diocese of Erie.

This gentleman deservedly stands in the front rank of prelates of the Roman Catholic Church. He is eminent for his piety and services to the church and very distinguished for his learning, not only in ecclesiastical lore but also in the classics. He is thoroughly familiar with fourteen different languages. In rank he is even higher than Monseignor Capell, about whom such a furore was made when he visited this country some time ago.

His mission here was to receive the confessions of some of the numerous foreigners in this vicinity who are members of that church. His coming was unheralded and very few citizens were aware that a distinguished devine was in Bellefonte until after his departure. We are pleased to pay him this tribute of respect, though necessarily at a late day.

Mr. Philip Collins Takes a Bride.

Now when Mr Philip Collins again reaches Bellefonte smother him, if you can, with congratulations. The following notice fom the Altoona *Times* of Thursday will tell you why:

"Mr. Philip Collins, member of the well known Collins Brothers, residing at Bellefonte, Centre county, was united in matrimony yesterday morning with Mrs. Maud Scanlon, widow of the late highly respected John E. Scanlon Esq., at Ebensburg, and sister of Rev. Fred Kittell, Hollidaysburg, also of M. D. Kittell, Esq. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Smith. The parties went to Johnstown, and from that city departed to Philadelphia on day express. The contracting parties are so well known to the public that any further notice would be entirely superfluous."

A Little Boy Fatally Wounded.

Very many people in this place will remember Mr. and Mrs. David Kennedy who used to live here. Their family consisted of three boys—George, Joe and Walter, the latter being very young when they left here to go to Jersey Shore, where Mr. Kennedy, who is very skillful and handy, has ever since been in the employ of the Beech Creek railroad company.

On Thanksgiving, about noon, little Walter who was then nine years old was accidentally shot and died in the evening from the effects of the accident.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* gives the particulars as follows:

About twelve o'clock a number of boys, Walter Kennedy being in the party, went down to the river bank, being attracted by a number of hunters who were after a flock of wild ducks. Shots were being fired from the island.

Some of the men on the island were using rifles, and it was one of them who fired the fatal shot. The boys were hurrying down the bank towards the water when a sharp report from the rifle was heard, and Walter Kennedy fell, with a bullet in his brain. His startled companions quickly gave the alarm, and the dying boy was carried to his home and medical aid summoned. It was found upon examination, that the wound was fatal, the bullet being deeply imbedded in the unfortunate lad's head.

Strange as it may seem he lingered until half-past eight o'clock in the evening, at which time he died. During the afternoon the boy had brief intervals of consciousness, but owing to the nature of his injuries the physicians could hold out no hope, the strangest part of the unfortunate affair being that the boy should live so long after being shot.

The accident, deplorable as it is, was the result of the grossest carelessness on the part of the man who was handling the rifle. That he should so recklessly fire a weapon so deadly directly at the town is little less than criminal. Perhaps in his anxiety to obtain a wild fowl he was not aware, or did not stop to think, where his bullets would fall. It was not known exactly who fired the shot, as there were a number of hunters in the party.

This sad accident reminds us that there is altogether too much careless and unnecessary shooting done in Bellefonte. No one except the most expert should discharge a gun in the limits of a civilized community.

Petitioning Against a Sunday Train.

This paper, on Saturday last, was the first to announce that an effort was being made to have a Sunday train run into Bellefonte and to advise the people to petition against it.

The ladies heeded the warning and have had two petitions drawn up, which are addressed to Superintendent Westfall and which request him not to run a train to this place.

On Thursday, at the Union thanksgiving service, the petitions received the signatures of almost everyone present. Rev. D. S. Munroe, D. D., said that he supposed some professed Christians had signed the petition for a train, thoughtlessly. This can scarcely be, however, as this paper gave warning when the petition was first circulated and people thoroughly understood what they were doing. Besides, in this age, people don't sign their names if there is any danger that they are throwing away a thousand dollars in doing so.

Rev. William Laurie, D.D., was extremely emphatic. He recited the fourth commandment and said that that was Presbyterianism and he wanted any Presbyterian whose name was on the petition for a train to scratch it off at once. He said the Christian people of the town can keep the Sunday trains away if they want to.

Now, dear readers, between you and I and a piece of mince pie, we don't believe there will be a Sunday train, but it is necessary to state our opposition to it in a petition which shall be very significant not only in the number but in the character of the names upon it.

—Mr. William Hastings of Philadelphia, came to Bellefonte on Friday evening to visit at the home of his brother, the Adjutant General. On his way here he passed through Lock Haven where Joe W. Furey caught a glimpse of him. Mr. Furey put the result of this glimpse on paper which leads us to conclude that Mr. Hastings is about as he used to be, only a little more so. Mr. Furey says of him: "He is fully as tall and perhaps a trifle taller than the Adjutant General, and wears a beard a foot and a half long, with heavy mustache. Altogether a very fine looking gentleman. He is a scholar, student and traveler, and a well known contributor to the literature of the country."

—The man named A. W. Ralston, who succeeded in committing suicide in Philipsburg on Wednesday, lived in Pine Grove Mills several years ago, where he made an attempt to kill himself. We remember that attempted tragedy quite vividly. When he recovered it was thought that all such morbid intentions had passed from his mind. He suffered a long time from his former attempt and that alone should have discouraged him from making another similar trial. But now, poor man, he is gone, and to nothing but the inscrutible wisdom and mercy of Providence can be entrusted his future. Mr. Ralston was a carpenter by trade and also a contractor, and was subject to fits of depression of mind. He was about 50 years of age.

Shot while Hunting.

A number of the male population of Armagh, Cambria county, and vicinity on Thursday engaged in a hunt. Among the party were John Hopkins and Christopher Campbell, the latter a school teacher at Armagh. The sport progressed without any unusual incident until the hunters came to Wash. Tomb's place, not far from Armagh. There, in passing through a gate, Mr. Campbell, who had his gun on his shoulder, slipped and fell. In his descent the hammer of his gun struck one of the posts of the gate and the concussion caused the discharge of the weapon.

The contents passed under the arm of Mr. Lem Kinzie, tearing away part of his coat sleeve, and struck Mr. Hopkins in the left side, below the waist, lacerating it in a horrible manner. The injured man fell to the ground. For a moment every one of the parry seemed paralyzed with horror at the terrible affair, but they soon regained their self-possession, when they saw that Mr. Hopkins was still living, and carried him to Mr. Wash Tomb's house, where he died in a few minutes. His body was shortly afterward taken to the late home of deceased.

A farmer's man brought the village doctor a note the other day, and with some difficulty Medicus spelt out, "Please send me a bottle of fissic." "Hallo," exclaimed the doctor, "F-i s s-i-c, doesn't spell physic." "Don't it," answered the rustic, "what do it spell, then?" The doctor gave it up."

HOW IT WORKED.

"Good morning, Jack! why I haven't seen you for a month past. What in the world is the matter with you? You seem to have renewed your youth."

"Well, Phil, I have. Don't you remember the last time I saw you how miserable I was? Sick and blue, and in that sort of mood a man gets sometimes when he feels the most noble thing in life is to go straight to the devil."

"Not so bad as that, I hope; at all events you didn't go that way, you are looking far too hearty and happy."

"Thank goodness, no! or, rather, thank Vinegar Bitters. Do remember that day I saw you last, when you recommended that remedy to me so persistently, and I was first vexed and then half convinced?"

"I remember it perfectly, and you needn't say another word upon the subject; your looks tell me that you took the medicine."

"No doubt of it; everybody remarks upon my improved looks and temper; but I must really tell you all about it. I got the old style, as you recommended, and didn't mind the bitter taste at all. I finished the bottle in about two weeks, and was greatly improved, so much so that I determined to change off and try the new style."

"Well, how did you like it?"

"You told me your wife preferred the new style, I believe; well, I must say I agree with her. I like the old style very much, but the new is a finer, smoother more expensive preparation."

"I believe it is; in fact, I have heard so, and I wonder the McDonald Drug Company sell it for the same price they do the old style, because it is really a very costly preparation."

"Well, that doesn't concern us. Who was it said that people imagined themselves pious sometimes when they are only bilious? No matter! I was only going to say that I believe people often seem wicked when it is only their liver, or their stomach, or some other deranged organ of the body so out of order they couldn't be good if they tried."

"And if all the miserable dyspeptics and victims of biliousness, headache, and the thousand and one ills that flesh is heir to would only take Vinegar Bitters, what a happy world this would be."

"I should recommend the new style."

"I never go back on the old style."

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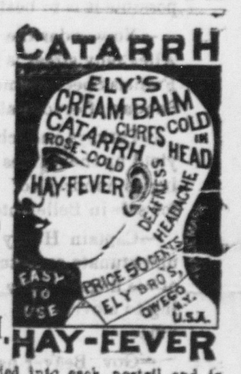

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Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Local Department.

—Court again this week.

—Plant your fall advertisements.

—Lock Haven has another new band.

—Christmas is less than three weeks in the future.

—Sleighs of all descriptions are being offered for sale.

—The days are now almost as short as they will ever be.

—Of course, you are planning for a Christmas present.

—The roads are so muddy as to be almost impassable.

—A postal card or letter can go around the world in 157 days.

—Achenbach, the baker, put up a new oyster sign on Saturday.

—Skates are a prominent article in some of the store windows.

—Plenty of excellent sermons preached in Bellefonte on Sunday.

—It is the engaged girl that has a cheerful ring in her laughter.

—The school children are delightfully anticipating the mid-winter vacation.

—The Methodist ladies cleared about $340 by their recent fair and festival.

—Every teacher in the public schools of the county will be here during Institute.

—The President's message was read to Congress on Monday. It is exceedingly long and, for Cleveland, it is excellent.

—Mrs. Langtry, the famous "Jersey Lilly," will make her debut before a Williamsport audience on Thursday evening.

—The men at work slating the roof of the depot building have certainly labored very faithfully and have the work nearly completed.

—"Boiled eggs" would be an excellent name for a base ball club in Bellefonte next summer. It would signify how impossible it is to beat them.

—No wonder the boardwalk out North Allegheny street is in a bad condition. Francis Speer promenaded out that way Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

—Turkeys and chickens did not all yield up their lives before Thanksgiving as hundreds of them were offered for sale in Bellefonte on Saturday.

—Captain Henry Montgomery was so unfortunate on Saturday as to have two of his fingers badly mashed while assisting to move a safe into Chamber's law office.

—Gov. Beaver has transmitted to the National Encampment of the G. A. R. $100, the amount of 10 cent subscriptions to the fund for a monument to the late General John A. Logan.

—The tickets for the Star course of lectures, either to a single lecture or for the entire course, are now for sale at Zeller's and Green's drug stores. Course tickets $2.00; single tickets 50 cents.

—Will Carleton is on the Clearfield and Bellefonte lecture courses. The only differnces is that the Clearfielders will have to pay 75 cents to hear him while here only 50 cents will be charged.

—Next Sunday the Rev. Dr. Monroe will preach two very interesting sermons. The one in the morning will be on the subject, "The Intermediate State," that of the evening will be entitled, "He played the Fool."

—The ladies of the Episcopal church sold a large quantity of delicious viands on Saturday and will have more for sale next Saturday. It is exceedingly convenient to be able to purchase a suitable dessert for Sunday's consumption.

—The remains of Mrs. Geo. W. Bogus, formerly Miss Belle Willower, daughter of Dr. Willower, of Hublersburg, arrived at Howard on Wednesday's express and were taken to Hublersburg for interment. She died in Baltimore, Md.

—Mr. Frank Waite, of Jacksonville, while cutting wood for Mr. Cal Yearick, on Saturday, cut one of his feet almost off. Dr. Beck gave the member the proper surgical attention, but it is feared that amputation will be necessary.

—Among the strangers who attended the Thanksgiving eve hop of the Wheel Club in Philipsburg the following from this place are recorded: Miss Bessie Montgomery, Messrs. George Johnston, Charles Richards, John Powers, Jr., W. E. Schaeffer, Will Perlstein, Hard Harris and Wilbur Harris.

—While Mr. Newton Gordon was driving the other day in company with Miss Bessie Muffly and another young lady the horse ran away. It ran into the dry channel where the creek formerly flowed, near the mill, where the ladies were thrown from the vehicle. Their faces were quite badly cut and they received other painful injuries.

—Mr. Michael Stiver, father of Mrs. S. W. Barr of Tyrone, died at his home at Potter's Mills, Centre county, at about one o'clock Saturday last of paralysis. Mr. Stiver was about seventy eight years of age, an earnest Christian gentleman and highly respected in the community in which he lived. The funeral will take place Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. —*Tyrone Herald.*

THREE DEATHS.

People Who Have Passed Through the Dark Shadow into the Life Beyond.

At 6.30 o'clock on Sunday evening Mrs. Johanna Hillibish, of this place, passed away after a protracted illness. During several weeks she had been almost at death's door and at times seemed to revive and hopes of her recovery were entertained. She was the mother of Geo. and William Hillibish. Our readers will remember that one of her sons, who lived in Philipsburg, died only a few weeks ago, his death being very sudden and following immediately after a visit to the bedside of his mother here. Several other sons survive her.

Mrs. Hillibish was a very excellent lady and the centre of affection for her children, all of whom will most earnestly mourn her death. She was about 70 years of age. The funeral took place on Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m., from her late residence on Thomas street.

Mr. James Kyle, of Mifflin county, who was a very well known citizen and has numerous relatives in this county, died on Thursday last after an illness of only 36 hours. His death followed close after that of a daughter whose funeral, we believe, occurred only the Monday previous. He was about 70 years of age.

We hear of the death of a little boy aged only 3 years, the son of Mr. Harry Seibert, of this place. The parents have the sympathy of all their friends in this hour of trial. The cause of death was inflamation of the brain. The funeral was held on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

An Evening Gathering.

The guests at the party given on Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Schofield, on Thomas street, included the following young ladies and gentlemen: Misses Sadie Malin, Jodie Bauer, Elsie Herkimer, Minnie Olewine, Kate Olewine, Carrie Harper, Annie Gross, Carrie Gross, Carrie Noll, Emma Herkheimer, Messrs Frank Naginey, Boyd Musser, A. P. Barry, James Harris, Geo. Bayard, Chas. Cruse, Chas. Noll, and Walter Lily. The party was in honor of Miss Mary Schofield and Miss Mary Fleck, of Philipsburg, who is her guest.

Dancing was the principal amusement of the occasion and was exceedingly spirited, the most lively piano music giving added zest to this pleasure. Refreshments were not served until after midnight and comprised all the delicacies of the season.

The guests were loth to end the festivities and remained until about 4 o'clock next morning. It was, from the beginning until the end, perfectly successful and all present will be anxious for a renewal of similar pleasures.

—On the subject of the proposed Sunday train to this place we learn that the petition for it has been signed not only by Bellefonters, but by persons living all along the route of the Nittany Valley railroad from here to Montandon. It is said that 3,000 names are attached to the petition. While we can scarcely believe that there are 3,000 people in all Pennsylvania who believe that the fourth commandment is a fraud and a sham yet this suggests what the opponents of the Sunday train should do. They, too, should have the names of people all along the line on their petition and convince Superintendant Westfall that a majority of the people are opposed to Sunday trains.

An Out-of-Town Crossing.

A large number of the citizens living outside of the borough limits on North Allegheny street, but who come to Bellefonte to do their trading, united the other day to build a crossing across Fifth avenue at its junction with Allegheny street. They laid a very substantial crossing which will compare favorably with any in the borough. The gentlemen who participated in this work are Chas. E. Hendleman, F. P. Hisley, E. B Thomas, John Powers, Reddy Powers, Cal. Lambert, John Noll, and Walt Marks. Mrs. Shivery loaned them a horse and wagon with which the material was hauled to the crossing.

A Pre-Historic Jaw.

The lower jawbone, supposed to be of some extinct aquatic monster, was exhumed a few days ago from a gravel pit near Waverly, Ohio, about thirty-two feet from the surface, imbedded in clay. The jaw is three and a half feet long and three wide. The grinders are seven and a half inches above the other teeth. There is also a row of thirty-two teeth half inch thick, four high and three and a half wide. The hinge of the jaw is twenty inches high The base of the bone is twenty-two inches in circumference.

—The boardwalk leading out North Allegheny street is said to be decidedly out of repair. It is bad for any walk to become defective, but much worse for this one. It is built up like a trestle above the low ground and causes an ordinary individual to become dizzy even to walk over it. We don't wonder, then, that the people out there want it to be put in proper condition as it is hazardous for them to use it.

—If one only has the qualifications, professional base-ball playing is about as good business as there is going, considering the time engaged and everything. The average of salary to be paid to professionals the coming season is $2,500. The risks which the managers have to assume, however, must be taken into consideration. Sometimes they make big money and sometimes they don't.

Will Go to Washington Free.

Adjutant General Hastings was in Philadelphia the other day where he made the following statement in regard to the National Guard at the inauguration:

There will be 7,500 men in attendance, which will include the three brigades, three batteries of artillery and three troops of cavalry. We will arrive in Washington on Sunday morning and return on Monday night. There will be no expense to either the State or the men, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has kindly consented to transport the men to and from Washington free of charge. The men will have a full day in Washington to see the sights, and I will be responsible for their conduct while there. We will make a grander display than we did four years ago."

—P. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says of the iron business: "More furnaces are going into blast; every furnace in the Pittsburgh district is in operation, and the output larger than ever. Buyers look for lower prices. The rail market is dull, and after a sharp competition between Pittsburgh and Chicago, an order for 30,000 tons was taken at less than $26. This, it was stated, would be the lowest price on record, contrasting with $37 25 a year ago. The combination has agreed that any mill may sell the whole or part of its product to any other. Pig and bar iron are both less firm in tone. The anthracite coal trade suffers from recent overproduction, and it is proposed to work only three-quarters time. Monongahela mining ceased December 1, putting 6,000 persons out of work. The coke production is the largest on record."

—A couple of old base ball players in Harrisburg were talking on Tuesday, says a dispatch, about the sale of John M. Ward to the Washington base ball club for $12,000. "How times flop around," said one. "The first time I ever saw Monte Ward, our club, the High Boys, played in Lock Haven and Ward pitched for the Lock Haven club. We defeated them by a score of 40 to 0, and if you go back to the files of the city papers for 1876 you'll see the score. That game made Ward tired, as we knocked him out of of the box in a few innings, and he went out in right field to get his second wind." "Yes," said an old third baseman, "and if we had kept on playing ball we might now be getting $2500 a season.'

—Two homes in the North ward are entertaining most welcome guests. In each instance the visitor may be said to be the ruler of the household whose least sign will be obeyed by dozens of uncles, cousins and aunties. Miss Baby Boal is the name of the guest at Mr. Hamill Boal's residence, and Miss Baby Cowdrick at the house of Mr. William Cowdrick. We wish the visitors the very best joy that can be found in this merry thanksgiving season. In view of the advent of this visitor Mr. Cowdrick is feasting on two turkeys at each meal.

—The Executive Council of the State met at Sons of Veterans division headquarters in the city of Reading, last Thursday afternoon. Those present were: Major Frederick R. Stark, Factoryville; G. W. Rimer, Wilkesbarre, and William B. McMilty, Philadelphia. There are at present 223 camps in the division, with a membership of over 6,000, all prosperous and flourishing. Commander-in-Chief Abbott, of Chicago, also attended and was pleased with the condition of affairs. Arrangements were made to increase the membership.

—The public buildings in Centre county and the public property in every direction must be in perfect condition. We do not say so because there have been extraordinary repairs made to them or because they present any better appearance than usual, but because thus far we have heard of no report having been made by the Grand Jury. If they examined the public buildings they noticed no defect and they received no information of bridges being in bad condition. This is certainly an unusual and very happy situation of affairs.

—While Superintendent Blair and Rhoads, of Williamsport, were in Bellefonte on Saturday the former remarked to the latter that he considered the depot he is building abundantly large for Bellefonte. He says the people will better appreciate it when it is entirely completed. This season it will be finished only so far as will fit it for occupancy, but next year the interior will be decorated and finished very handsomely. It is also intended to arrange it very conveniently and tastefully outside.

Dedication.

The Weaver Methodist church near Oak Grove in Spring township, Centre Co., will be dedicated Sunday, Dec 16. The services will be conducted at 10.30 a. m. by the Rev. D. S. Monroe, D.D., of Bellefonte, and there will be preaching also at 7 p. m. All are invited to come.

G. P. SARVIS,
Pastor.

—The railroad men in Lewistown are organizing a branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Lock Haven Locals—How a small Boy Didn't buy a Turkey.

Prof. J. Milton Furey has reason to be thankful. His pupils presented two handsome turkeys to him. One he found as much as he and his family could manage on Thanksgiving and will permit the other to grow until Christmas day, when it will grace the feast of Chirstmas-tide. Guess we'll have to go down and help dispatch it.

Mrs. Joseph Schulte and her sister, Miss Mattie Garber, of Bellefonte, spent Thanksgiving day with friends in Lock Haven.

A young lady who gives instruction in the Lock Haven schools has reason to feel not only disappointed but greatly shocked at the wayward ways of one of the several specimens of a young America in her charge. The pupils, anxious to give her a turkey, raised $1 75 for that purpose and deputied one of their number to make the purchase. The boy saw plenty of the great Thanksgiving bird, but inasmuch as he wasn't going to help eat it he thought: What's the use of spending so much money on one thing to eat? There, isn't it much better to buy an article of use and with which I can defend my country if the British invade it or the Indians become obstrepersous? Suiting the action to the word—he laid out all the money for a dandy shot gun.

But his own blood was most plentifully spilled when he returned to the school. The three score fellow pupils fell upon him and, before they were through with him, made him feel as flat as a pancake. The name of turkey will ever be like a haunting nightmare in the ears of that young and brilliant specimen of Lock Haven youth.

Killed While Intoxicated.

The Altoona *Times* of yesterday morning relates the following:

Saturday night between 11 and 12 o'clock, three young men were killed on the railroad about a quarter of a mile west from Summerhill, in Croyle township, Cambria county.

Their bodies were crushed into shapeless masses of mangled flesh and strewn along the track a distance of about 500 feet. All three were coal miners, and it is supposed they were run over by engine No. 1288, which was backing down about that time.

The young men were Harry Paul, aged 20 years, and had his home with his uncle, Jacob Smay, residing one mile south of Summerhill; Craig One, aged 18. years, lived with his step-father, Geo Skilly; and Amsia Paterson, 22 years old, who resided with his widowed mother, half a mile west of Summerhill. The young men were single, and it is believed they were badly intoxicated when killed.

The remains were taken to the railroad tool-house and the boys friends notified, but those of One and Patterson refused to appear. We have not yet learned the result of the coroner's investigation.

—In Clearfield the people were delighted with the lectures delivered by Rev. Russel H. Conwell, who will deliver the opening lecture of the Star course in the Court House here on Friday evening. The *Raftsman's Journal* said: "A delighted audience listened to Col. Conwell in the Opera House on Friday evening. This was the gentleman's fourth appearance before a Clearfield audience and he had a warm reception. He occupied within one minute of two hours on the subject, "The Silver Crown; or Born a King," and many people thought it short. All of his lectures have been so entertaining and elevating that it is well nigh impossible to make a choice of the best. His power over an audience is phenomenal and is traceable to the fact that he talks from the heart. He cares not for the plaudits of the people; has none of the studied characteristics so common to lecturers and deals in no ready-made gestures nor flights of fancy for effect only. We now believe that he has no equal on the platform in ability to entertain, educate and elevate his hearers." Tickets can be purchased at Green's or Zeller's drug stores. Course tickets $2.00; single tickets 50 cents.

Married in Altoona.

We extend our congratulations to Mr. R. B. Spangler and bride, recently Miss Mary Downing, daughter of Mr. George Downing, of this place. The happy event which united them in marriage took place in Altoona on Wednesday evening of last week. An Altoona exchange, on Thursday, contained the announcement, as follows:

"At the parsonage of the Second Lutheran church, 1112 Seventh avenue, R. B. Spangler, Esq., of Centre Hall, and Miss Mary Downing, of Bellefonte, Pa., were united in marriage last evening by Rev. J. F. Hartman. After spending a short honeymoon in this city Mr. Spangler and bride will return to Centre Hall, where they will reside."

Will Probably be Arrested.

It is very likely that Andrew Buranorski, the Hungarian miner, who shot and killed Bernard Cassidy at Enterprise Colliery, will be arrested. A man traveling through Cambria county met two Hungarians who asked him the way to Frugality, in that county. One of of them answers perfectly the description of the murderer and is doubtless the man. The traveling man did not then know of the tragedy. Expert detectives are now on the track of Buranorski and his arrest may be expected before the week is ended.

Personal Pencilings.

Mr. Lew Erhard, we regret to say, has been quite ill with another attack of quinsy.

Mr. William Tyson, of Philipsburg, is in Bellefonte to-day with his friend, Will Perlstein.

Representative elect J. H. Holt, of this county, greeted friends in Lock Haven on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Clevan Dinges, of Centre Hall, accompanied by a Mr. Williams, spent part of Friday in this place.

Mrs. S. W. Barr, of Tyrone, was called to the home of her parents in this county on Thursday, her father being ill.

Miss Jane Miller, of Blair county, has the agency for that county and Centre county for Gen. Sheridan's Memoirs

Misses Sue and May Pontius, of Mifflinburg, are guests at the residence of Mr. H. B. Pontious, on Curtin Street.

Miss Mattern, of the Telephone Exchange, has been spending quite an extended period with friends in Tyrone.

Frederick Limbert, of Aaronsburg, and Israel B. Potts, of Eagleville, have been granted reissue and increase of pension.

Dr. E. W. Hale, Mrs. Hale and Miss Ella arrived in New York City safely on Saturday and will reach Bellefonte in a few days.

Mrs. John P. Harris was present at and took part in the exercises of a temperance institute held in Philipsburg on Tuesday of this week.

Miss Maggie Curry and Miss Annie McLaughlin, popular Bellefonte young ladies, are visiting at the residence of Cyril Schell and wife, Logan street Tyrone.

Rev. J. L. Russell, pastor of the second Presbyterian church, Altoona, has received a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, Los Angeles, California. Salary, $4,000; parsonage free. He has not yet accepted.

C. M. Bower and wife, often accompanied by a bevy of lovely young ladies, frequently make pilgrimages to their new brick residence on Linn street. It is nearing completion and Mrs. Bower's exquisite taste in such things is sufficient proof that the interior will be all that beauty can suggest.

Mr. Will Speer, formerly of this place and now living in Youngstown, Ohio, arrived home Monday night. This is his first visit home for several years. He has a position on the railroad in Youngstown. He is quite a bright, agreeable young gentleman and his numerous friends here will be glad to see him.

Mr. W. B. Maitland observes Thanksgiving in its true spirit—he confers benefits on others. On this Thanksgiving he presented to each one of his employes a large, fat turkey. Some of his men were away from home attending to his various business contracts, but when they return, the turkeys will give them a joyful welcome.

Death of Mrs. James Feerling.

SNOW SHOE INTERSECTION, Dec. 3, '88.

Yesterday the funeral of Mrs. Jane Feerling of Union township, took place from the home of her brother, Archibald Stover, to Messiah's church cemetery on Dicks Run. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Stover, having had three brothers and two sisters who survive her. She had made her home with her brother for more than a year during most of which time she was unable to do much work. Last week she contracted a cold which evidently settled on her lungs and terminated her mortal career suddenly and unexpectedly on the morning of Dec. 1st. She was aged 69 years, 3 months and 21 days, and we trust has gone to rest in Paradise. Religious services were conducted by Rev. J. Zeigler, considerations being based on James 4th chapter and 14th verse—May she rest in peace unto Everlasting Life.

Will the *Gazette* please copy. X.

Officers of Gregg Post.

The names of the officers of Gregg Post elected on Monday evening are as follows:

Commander—James H. Rankin.
Senior Vice Commander—W. H. Taylor.
Junior Vice Commander—G. B. Brandon.
Surgeon—Charles Eckenroth.
Officer of Day—Thomas Donachy.
Quartermaster—William Jones.
Chaplain—S. H. Griffith.
Officer of Guard—John Feaster.
Ordinance Officer—Andrew Lucas.
Trustee—John Noll.
Delegates to Dep't Encampment—Jno. Noll and G. B. Brandon.
Alternates—H. H. Benner and C. P. Stonerode.

—The lumber firm of Hipple & Wilson, in Lock Haven, did a handsome act the other day. The Baptist congregation of that city had purchased lumber from Hipple & Wilson to the amount of $394.10 for the purpose of making improvements. When they asked for the bill it was handed to them already receipted. We are confident that our Lutheran friends in Bellefonte would like this example followed here. How pleasant it would be to them, when they come to buy land and building material, to have each bill handed to them receipted. Try it.

Borough Fathers Meet.

It was somewhat difficult, Monday evening, to obtain a meeting of the council. One (Mr. Stover) had gone to Pittsburg, another was known to have married a wife and Mr. Collins (quoting from Scripture) suggested that the other had gone to try a yoke of oxen.

But at length, with the aid of Hon. Thomas O'Shaughensey, a quorum was brought together, among whom was Mr. Robert Cole, the bridegroom, who received the congratulations of his colleagues.

Mr. Shortlidge and Mr. Thomas Collins were present and the former, as speaker, said that they came to direct the attention of council to the condition of what is generally known as the North Thomas street, named on the borough map as Smith street. It is in very bad condition and needs repairing. Mr. Shortlidge suggested that streets generally should be raised in the centre and made to slope toward the curb on either side and that gutters might be abandoned. He also said that people should be stopped from throwing lumber on the streets which contain nails, as several horses had been injured in stepping on the nails.

When the council met they discovered that the borough was in a better financial condition than it had been for a long time before. On the duplicate for 1888 there has already been paid in $10,081.67, leaving a balance of $281 in the treasury, but before adjourning, council approved of about $500 worth of bills which dissipated the surplus at once.

The market fees were $2.60.

Work on the repairs to Smith street will be done at once. Probably it will be given to the highest bidder. It seems evident that repairs are greatly needed.

Bethel Coal Company.

For some time past the attention of travelers on the Somerset & Cambria railroad has been attracted by two new and strongly constructed coal tipples, hanging over the tracks of that road, a couple of miles north of Bethel Station, in Somerset county. They are the property of the Bethel Coal Company, composed of H. E. Davis, William Whitmer, and H. Chester, and their general offices are located at Sunbury, Northumberland county. The lease of the company comprises six thousand acres of coal lands in one continuous plot, convenient to the railroad. Two drifts, one of four feet and one of six feet, has been opened, and the coal has proved to be of a very excellent grade. All the engines of the S. & C. railroad are supplied with fuel by this company, and a number of car loads of coal are daily shipped to the eastern markets.—Somerset *Herald.*

—About the greatest paper to boast in the United States is the year-old *Press* of New York City. But sometimes it boasts without any reason for it. For instance, it says that soon after midnight on election night it appeared on the street with the announcement that Harrison was elected, leading all competitors in the United States in this announcement. However, the DAILY NEWS of this place was far ahead of the pretentious New York *Press*. On the afternoon of election day we announced the election of Harrison and we went home at midnight perfectly confident that Harrison had gotten there with both feet. Hereafter when the *Press* wants really reliable and early news it will do well to write this office for information.

Where's the Report?

We are told that a report was made by the Grand Jury and that it condemned the jail building in very decided terms. Where is the report? It is not where reports have always previously been on record—in the Prothonotary's office, and we hear that Mr. Decker, the commissioner, has been looking for it. Who has the report? Must it not be kept on file in the public offices? If any one is hiding or suppressing it are they not exceeding their authority? Of course, the report is not of much importance, but nevertheless it should be forthcoming.

Promoted.

Our friend, George Wister, of Howard, this county, has been promoted to a $1-800 position in the fifth Auditor's office. This is Mr. Wister's third promotion since he entered the Government service under the civil service rules which speaks well for his business ability, and it is a pleasure to read of his advancement.

Ninth Corps, Attention!

On December 11th, the day of the Grand Army meeting in Bellefonte, I would be pleased to meet all old soldiers of the 9th Corps who can attend, on important business connected with that organization. AUSTIN CURTIN,
Committee for Centre County.

MARRIED.

WEIBLY—McBATH.—On the 29th ult., by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. J. F. Weibly, of State College, and Miss Ellen McBath, of Ferguson township.

BING—LANING.—In Unionville, November 29, 1888, by Rev. M. B. Laning, Joseph A. Bing and Mary A. Laning.

DIED.

DECKER.—On the 18th ult., in College township, Miss Vianna Decker, aged 17 years, 7 months and 18 days.

BEHRER.—On the 20th ult., at Buffalo Run, Mr. John George Behrer, aged 66 years, 4 months and 20 days.